

# The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 12

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

**Boys and Girls Ought to Attend the Confirmation Instructions**

### CHRISTIAN LIFE DURING LENT

March 19th. The Second Sunday in Lent.  
Divine Service:—8 A. M., Holy Communion.  
10.30 A. M., Morning Prayer, Litany & Sermon.  
11.45 Sunday School session.  
7.30 P. M. Evening Prayer & Address.  
March 22nd. Wednesday, Evening Prayer and Sermon, by the Rev. John Emory Parks, of Newport, Del.  
March 24th. Friday, 3.30, Penitential Office & Meditation.  
The Bishop of the Diocese, visits St. Anne's on Sunday evening, April the second.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, expects to visit the Parish on the evening of April the second, at 7.30, to administer the Rite of Confirmation. Confirmation instructions will be given in the Church on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, at four o'clock.

### CONFIRMATION

All the boys and girls in the Parish over twelve years of age ought to attend the Confirmation instructions. After all the prayer-book has nothing to say about age. The title of the Confirmation service is this: "The Order of Confirmation or laying on of hands upon those who are baptized and come to years of discretion." Discretion is the ability to decide between right and wrong. The average child possesses that ability long before he is twelve years old and is certainly old enough to receive the gift and influence of the Holy Spirit in Confirmation. Let not parents be stumbling blocks in the way of the children coming to Confirmation. On more than one occasion when the Rector has asked a child why he does not come to the Confirmation class, he has received the reply, "Father or mother does not want me to be confirmed until I am older" and then as it often happens when the boy is older he does not want to be confirmed. At the end of the baptismal service we read "Ye are to take care that this child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed." The instances of Confirmation in the New Testament are Acts 8-17 and Acts 19, 1-6. The qualifications for Confirmation are: to have been baptized, to have come to discretion, to know the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and to be sufficiently instructed in the other parts of the Catechism.

### THE LENTEN SEASON

Lent is a quiet spot in the Christian life where you should stop to meditate, and breathe the fragrance of God's love. It is the season in which to exercise the Christian graces you possess, and to gain those you lack.  
There is no time in life when blessings descend so richly upon the soul as in the quiet, meditative hours of self-examination, when alone with God the soul learns more of duty, and finds ways to fulfill it—of privileges, and enters upon their enjoyment.  
You will realize the awful character of sin, and will shun it as you would deadly poison.  
You will learn how "to keep the body under," how to break every evil habit that has gained control over you; and will rejoice over the "conquest of self."  
You will gain a deeper insight into truth, and better knowledge of God and your relations to Him.  
Your character will be purified; your spiritual power will be increased; your Christian life will be filled with richer experiences of prayer and devotion. Looking upon the Cross, you will realize that you have been bought "with a price," and that your talents of mind and body belong to Christ—your time, influence, money, life—all are Christ's; and you will more fully consecrate them to His service.  
Your heart will be touched with sympathy for your Redeemer; and you will love Him with an intense love, and give Him the allegiance of your life.

### SOME DON'T'S

Don't say Easter Sunday. A Churchman keeps Easter Day.  
Don't say Sabbath when you mean Sunday. Remember you are not a Jew.  
Don't say Episcopal Minister. Church clergyman is better. The only Episcopal minister is a bishop. Episcopos being the Greek for bishop.  
Don't call yourself an Episcopalian, but Churchman or Church woman.  
Don't speak of your parish church as the "Episcopal Church." Give its local name, St. Anne's Church.  
Don't say you are going to church to hear Mr. preach, or Mrs. sing. We go to church to worship God.  
Don't speak of those assembled in church as an "audience." Congregation is the word to use.  
Don't speak of the church as a "voluntary society" or as a "sect," or as founded on the Bible. The Church is the Kingdom of God and was founded by Christ before a word of the New Testament was written.

**Fogel & Burstan's Shoe "Drive"**  
Biggest and best stocks in town. All kinds, Men's, Women's, Children's, at lowest prices.

## OBITUARY

### WALTER VOSHELL

Walter Vosshell, a former resident of Townsend, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, last Friday morning, after an illness of one week. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Vosshell, who was 45 years of age, is survived by one sister, Mrs. Clara Knotts, of Townsend. The remains were sent to Smyrna, and interment was made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, beside the grave of his mother.

### MRS. JOSEPHINE SMITH

Mrs. Josephine Smith, widow of the late Thomas Smith, died at her home in Harrington, aged 75 years, and her remains were brought to Middletown, Monday morning, where interment was made in Forest Cemetery. The deceased was a former resident of Middletown, but moved to Harrington some years ago.  
The pall-bearers were: E. S. Jones, C. C. Kimmey, F. H. Davis, J. F. Deakney, George M. Wilson and T. S. Fouracre.

### ROBERT T. NOWLAND

The death of Robert T. Nowland at his late home in Oak Lane, Philadelphia, occurred Friday night, March 10th, after a short illness from pneumonia. The sad news of Mr. Nowland's untimely death in the very prime of a remarkable career of success and usefulness will be received with deepest regret by his relatives and many friends throughout Delaware. Mr. Nowland was a conspicuous and noteworthy example of that group of young men who left Harrington in their youth to seek their fortune in New York or Philadelphia, and by industry, close application and sheer merit overcame many obstacles and rose to high position in commercial or professional life.

Mr. Nowland was born at Chester, Kent Co., Maryland, November 11th, 1860. His father, Dr. Edward F. Nowland, a practicing physician moved to Middletown with his family in 1876 and was active in his profession here as medical advisor over twenty years, until his death, in July 1898. His mother, Mrs. Alice Cochran Nowland, was the oldest daughter of Robert Thomas Cochran, a successful farmer and prominent citizen of Middletown for many years. In 1897 Mr. Nowland married Mrs. Victoria Gemmi, of Germantown, Pa., who with two sons, Louis and Wilbur, and a daughter, Miss Florence Gemmi, survive him. He is survived by his twin brother Mr. Frank Nowland, of Philadelphia, and one sister Mrs. Walter S. Leatherbury, of Middletown.

Funeral services were held at his late residence, on Tuesday morning. Interment was in the family lot in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Mt. Airy, Pa. The remains were viewed by a large number of friends on Monday evening.

### Bethesda Church Notes

March 19th. 9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.  
10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "Under Sealed Orders." A message to Sunday School teachers and Christian workers. A number of persons who have been on probation for a year and have been recommended for administration into full membership would do well to avail themselves of an opportunity which will be given next Sunday morning. But two Sundays of the conference year remain and the church record must be posted before conference.  
2 P. M. Sunday School. Let every teacher and pupil be present, and let each class be ready to make a complete missionary report.  
7.30 P. M. Public worship with sermon.  
Subscribers to the Christian Advocate will please see the pastor this week, or at the earliest date possible, for he will be too busy with reports to look up every subscriber.  
Jr. League Saturday at 3 P. M.

### Forest Church Notes

Sunday, March 19th, 1916.  
10.30 A. M. Public Worship with sermon.  
11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.  
6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic, "Getting Power From Our Pledge." Psa. 25:1-14.  
7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.  
Subscribers to the Christian Advocate will please see the pastor this week, or at the earliest date possible, for he will be too busy with reports to look up every subscriber.  
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### Odessa Club's Birthday Party

The Monday Club, of Odessa, had a very delightful birthday party at the home of Miss Frances Williams, near Odessa, on Thursday of last week. There were thirty members present with two guests from the Middletown club. The entertainment committee had a pleasant program arranged, consisting of music by Miss Helen B. Watkins, vocal music by Miss Helen B. Watkins, accompanied by Miss Alice Brown; "quotation contest," guessing from where quotations were taken; and an auction sale of fancy things, each article supposed to represent a picture. The color scheme in the dining room was yellow and white. A delicious luncheon of chicken croquettes, peas, salad, ice cream and other good things was served. The birthday party was the club's thirty-fourth anniversary.

## FRIENDS & VISITORS

**Personal Items About People You See and Know**

### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Rev. F. H. Moore was a Wilmington visitor on Tuesday.  
Miss Anna Wilson is the guest of friends in Philadelphia.  
Mr. John Heldmyer, Jr., was a Philadelphia visitor Wednesday.  
Mr. Philip Vinyard, of Wilmington, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Mary Bishop, of Dover, visited Miss Lena Weber on Friday last.  
Miss Mary Price, of McDonough, spent last Sunday at her home here.

Miss Viola Weber spent several days this week with friends in Wilmington.  
Mrs. J. D. Raley, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Mrs. George H. Johnson.

Mr. George Uray, of North East, Md., spent Sunday with Mr. L. V. Kirk.  
Miss Vivian DeValinger has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Penington.

Miss Nellie Gillespie, of Earleville, Md., visited Miss Lillian Melvin this week.  
Mrs. Elmer Kline, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent Tuesday with Miss Prudence Lewis.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson spent the week with Mrs. Robert Nowland, in "Oak Lane."  
Miss Cecilia Palmer, of Wilmington, spent Monday with brother Mr. William Palmer.

Miss Orah Spry visited her grandparents, near Galena, on Saturday and Sunday.  
Mr. W. B. Page, of Lynchburg, Va., spent Sunday with Mr. George H. Johnson.

Mr. William C. Gallagher was a Wilmington visitor Friday and Saturday of last week.  
Mr. Robert Nowland, of Philadelphia, has been visiting his cousin Mr. Nowland Letherbury.

Mr. John P. McIntyre and Mr. Bernie Toole, of Swedesboro, N. J., spent Sunday in town.  
Misses Blanche Deakney and Lenora Davis are spending the week-end in Philadelphia.

Miss Eugenia Beaton visited Mrs. L. V. Davidson, of Atlantic City, N. J., over Sunday.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Ten Eyck, of Plainfield, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lewis.

Mr. W. J. B. Lofland, of Philadelphia, spent the first of the week with relatives near town.  
Mr. Davis Manlove, of Chester, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Manlove on Sunday.

M. and Mrs. J. G. Bragdon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bragdon, in Wilmington.  
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Millman and daughter Dorothy, spent the week-end with Mrs. Rosa Weber.

Mrs. A. Fogel and Miss Iva Detrick attended the Millinery Openings in Philadelphia, on Monday.  
Miss Sallie Crossland, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Crossland.

Mr. Henry M. Schroeder, of Lancaster, Pa., was the guest of Mrs. H. V. Parvis and family this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bolten and family, of Galena, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Mary Pleasanton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gray, of New Castle, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Spry.  
Mr. J. J. Hoffecker, of Philadelphia, and Mr. John Hoffecker, of Wilmington, spent the week-end at their home here.

William E. Rothwell, of New Castle, visited his father, J. Moody Rothwell, who has been ill with a severe attack of grip.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Eliason and family, of New Castle, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. Andrew Eliason and family.

Mrs. Harry C. Palmer and little granddaughter have returned to their home in Atlantic City, after visiting her son Mr. William Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Letherbury and son, Nowland, attended the funeral of Mrs. Letherbury's brother, Robert T. Nowland, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Hetzel and daughter Eleanor, left for their home in Franksville, Wis., on Wednesday, after spending two months with relatives in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. James Collins entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stidham and daughter, and Miss Neisha Collins, of Wilmington, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, of this town.

Miss Blanche Wiest, Grace McLaurie, and Adelaide McCrone, of West Chester Normal School, are spending ten days with their parents in Odessa, and near McDonough.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Goldsborough entertained over Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ginn, of the Levels, Mr. and Mrs. William Price, Mr. and Mrs. George Merritt, and Mr. Hartly Thornton and sister, of Odessa.

## NEW CENTURY CLUB

The Irish day at the New Century club on Tuesday proved very delightful to the members. Miss Ethel W. Brady, who is an ardent admirer of Old Ireland, as chairman for the day, gave "An Afternoon in Ireland," with this interesting program:

Song, "Tis the Last Rose of Summer," Miss Helen B. Watkins, of Odessa, accompanied by Miss Frances Watkins. Paper, "Sketch of Ireland," Mrs. A. W. Derrickson. Reading, "Emigration of Today," Miss Mary Hutchin. Reading, "The Irish as a Race of Warriors," Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker. Song, "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Folks," Miss H. B. Watkins. Reading, "Famous Men of Ireland," Mrs. C. B. Green. Paper, "Why the Harp is on the Irish Flag," Miss Bessie S. Anderson. Reading, "The Truth About Saint Patrick," Mrs. F. B. Watkins. Reading, "Interesting Facts About Ireland," Mrs. N. N. Vaughan. Song, "Wearing of the Green," Members of New Century Club.

The quilt recently made by members of the Bureau of Exchange, Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran, chairman, for Mrs. Richard T. Cann, of Kirkwood, was on exhibition and was much admired. It was in red, green and white, quilted in the Irish chain stitch and was very pretty, the proceeds from the quilting will be used by the Bureau for the Building Fund.

The program for next Tuesday will be "Garden Day," when there will be a general exchange of seeds, bulbs, etc., among the members.

## MCCRONE-BULLEN WEDDING

Miss Mary Elizabeth McCrone and Hyland Price Bullen, of Christiana, were married last Friday evening, March 10th, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold McCrone, near McDonough. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilson Buckson. Miss Eliza Hoffecker, McCrone sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Frederic Schuyler, of Wilmington, a cousin of the groom, the best man was Frank A. Nichols, of Baltimore, a cousin of the bride.

The bride wore a gown of Paris muslin over white silk, trimmed with shadow lace, with a veil of Brussels net, and with a Dutch cap and trimmed with orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore a beautiful dress of pink crepe de chine, trimmed with lace.

Owing to the recent death of an aunt of the bride, only near relatives were invited to the ceremony and reception.

## IN HONOR OF BIRTHDAY

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Conner entertained a number of young folks on Friday evening, March 10th, at their home near Cecilton, Maryland, in honor of the sixteenth birthday anniversary of their daughter, Miss Mable Conner. Twenty-eight guests were present. Games, vocal and instrumental music added much to the pleasure of the evening. Delicious refreshments were served and the young hostess received a number of very pretty presents.

Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Price, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Conner, Mrs. L. D. Boulden, Sr., Miss Nettie Boulden, William Davis, Miss Stella Bishop, Miss Jennie Bishop, Miss Nellie Bishop, Alday Bishop, Miss Clara Price, Miss Edna Price, Miss Gladys Riggan, Miss Hilda Boulden, Miss Ellen Davidson, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mary Bouchelle, Miss Frances Price, Miss Mabel Conner, Ray Price, Bryan Boulden, Bennett Boulden and Charles Seward.

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## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

**Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week**

### IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Spring chickens are here.  
Time to start your Spring advertising.  
This is the month for pruning trees and vines.  
Snow storms seem to be a daily occurrence of March.

March, which came in like a lamb, has been roaring like a lion nearly ever since.  
Work on the dyke at Port Penn will be resumed as soon as the weather permits.

John Hager, of Chesapeake City, has been appointed to the Naval Academy by Senator Blair Lee.

If the price of gasoline continues to rise, our noble friend, the horse, will have the laugh on us yet.

Everything goes—when there's some push behind it. What are you doing for the progress and welfare of your town?

Harry Gill, of Townsend, has been showing a freak chicken the past week which had two livers, two gizzards, two hearts and two craws.

Steamer "Frankie" running from Smyrna to Philadelphia, which has been laid up since December will resume its trips Monday next, March 20th.

A Boy Scout movement has been started in Dover with the election of M. O. Pence as Scout master; Harry Heite, secretary; Marvel Baxter, bugler.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the cannery of W. Harvey Records, at Blackbird, to be converted into a shell-loading and fuse plant.

William Ball, of Delaware City, clerk of the Senate at the last Legislature, is mentioned as a candidate for Representative from St. Georges hundred.

The 112th company carried off the honors in the indoor meet in the past gymnasium for DuPont Tuesday night, getting first place in all three events.

A gun club was organized in Delaware City Thursday, in the engine house, for the purpose of holding trap shoots and to stimulate interest in the game laws.

Some one reported that they heard the chirping of a robin this week. Perhaps this is so, but the snow storm must have driven poor robin snowed away.

Because of the success Middletown has had in combining the work of tax collecting with the duties of a town clerk, other towns are investigating the system and may adopt it.

Several hundred pounds of milk were lost when the auto truck driven by George F. Richards, of the Middletown Farms, upset on Tuesday, when the steering gear went wrong.

John Heldmyer, Jr., real estate broker has sold two building lots belonging to Frederick Brady, one located on Cochran street, the other on South Broad street, to Elias M. Shalleross.

Only the most superstitious will now argue that the ground hog is not a fake. We have had nearly all of our severe weather since February 2, when his prognostication came out from his subterranean quarters, and failed to see his shadow.

Captain James S. Coulter of the Army Medical Corps, stationed at Fort DuPont, received orders, Saturday night, to proceed at once to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, presumably to be assigned to duty along the Mexican border. He started Monday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association was held Friday, in the assembly room of the school. Dr. Charles A. Wagner, continued his talk of January 14, outlining new ideas and needed reforms in our educational system.

An interdenominational committee consisting of members of all the Protestant churches in Smyrna, has been appointed to entertain delegates to the Kent County Sunday School Association which will meet at Smyrna in April, during the week of Easter.

Andrew Eliason, who for twenty-one years has been connected with the Capelle Hardware Company, has resigned to accept a position in the office of the duPont Company. Mr. Eliason is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Eliason, of this town, and his friends here are glad of his success in his work.

Carroll Woolleyhan, a rural carrier, reported to the Chesapeake City post-office, with his wagon groaning under the weight of a whole hog one day the past week. The porker had to be divided into five parcels in order not to violate the postal restrictions. The postage on the hog to Philadelphia was \$1.86.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of the Smyrna Public Schools, Thursday evening, it was unanimously voted to apply to the Kent County Levy Court for a commission to appraise and condemn the Hutchinson, Barnes and Boyles lands so as to admit of extending the school grounds its width to Frazier street.

## QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

At the Quarterly Conference held in Bethesda M. E. Church, on Thursday, March 9th, at 7.30 P. M., the following committees were appointed for 1916 and 1917:

Foreign Missions—M. B. Burris, M. Banning, George F. Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Northrup, Mrs. Emma C. Brockson.  
Home Missions and Church Extension—Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd, Mrs. Martin B. Burris, Mrs. Enoch G. Allee, Mrs. William E. Lee, Mrs. J. E. Walls.

Sunday School—A. G. Cox, M. B. Burris, William B. Kates, Mrs. J. J. Northrup, Mrs. Wallace C. Eliason.  
Tracts—Mrs. Elwood I. Banning, Mrs. Esther Cleaver, Miss Emily Allee.

Temperance—E. S. Jones, W. T. Pearce, Sr., Robert H. George, C. F. Deakney, J. E. Lewis.  
Education—J. J. Northrup, Miss Mary J. Wilson, Miss Anna Denny, Mrs. P. L. McWhorter, Mrs. L. C. Scott.

Freedmen's Aid—E. G. Allee, William E. Lee, James Jarrell, Jr.  
Hospitals—Jacob H. Emerson, William Brockson, David R. Reese.

Church Records—M. B. Burris, J. J. Northrup, C. P. Weber.  
Auditing Accounts—J. E. Walls, William A. Donovan, J. E. Denny.

Parsonage Furniture—Ladies Mite Society.  
Church Music—D. W. Stevens, Chas. E. Stewart, Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd.

Stewards—A. G. Cox, M. B. Burris, Enoch G. Allee, M. Banning, Walter W. Allen, Manlove D. Wilson, Daniel Stevens, Jacob Emerson, Edward Jones, William Pearce, Sr., William Kates, William Lee, Charles Deakney, Judson Northrup, Everett Walls, Mrs. Temperance Elizabeth Shepherd, Cornelia Allee, Eugene Dockety, Robert H. George, William N. Donovan, Maxey Bland (the last four are new members).

District Steward—A. G. Cox.  
Recording Steward—M. B. Burris.

[Communicated]  
**SAVE THE SHADE TREES**

As I walk or drive through our town, the thing that impresses me the most is the wholesale slaughter of our shade trees. For what reason I wonder has our whole town turned enemy to this most beautiful of God's gifts? Surely our forefathers planted in vain for our comfort and the beauty of our town.

I cite Detroit, Mich., a most beautiful City where the very business section abounds with shade trees and small parks. Why make our business section hideous?

I see where Georgetown, Del., has ordered 500 Norway Maples to be sold at cost, so as to make Georgetown beautiful. Cannot the property owners of this town "get busy" and see if a very small expenditure of money will not bring forth a most pleasing result?

I also put in a plea for our country places that the beautiful trees filling our lawns be left unmolested. As for the practice of topping large trees I consider it most harmful. Trees once topped, forever lose their symmetry and beauty, also often rotting where the limbs are topped off. If trees are too tall for safety, why not remove them altogether and plant shapely new ones that do not attain so great a height?

I quote from the North American: "It is a great thing to bring the country look to any crowded part of the city."

It is a thing so great that many men of wealth have given hundreds of thousands of dollars to provide even small parks, where trees may grow and grass flourish and birds nest. It is the final aim of every one who is trying to make the city a better place to live."

Shall we who live on the very heart of the country do away with these things? A SUBSCRIBER.

**JURY TO SERVE TWO WEEKS**  
Jury Commissioners, S. D. Townsend, Jr., and Frederick Brady on Saturday drew the following petit jury panel to serve the county courts for two weeks, commencing on March 21:

First Representative district—Enoch Young, Harvey R. Hall, Joseph H. Horner, John McClafferty.  
Second—Charles L. Dillman, Robert W. Kramer, George B. Booker, W. Harry Lewis.

Third—R



# HOME

## A NOVEL

### GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN

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## SYNOPSIS.

Alan Wayne is sent away from Red Hill, his home, by his uncle, J. Y., as a moral failure. Clem runs after him in a series of short skirts to bid him good-bye. Captain Wayne tells Alan of the falling of the Wayne. Clem drinks Alan's health on his birthday. Judge Healey buys a picture for Alan Lansing. The judge defends Alan in his business with his employers. Alan and Alix meet at sea, homeward bound, and start a flirtation which becomes serious.

## CHAPTER IV—Continued.

Towards the end of the voyage Alix, faced, wide-eyed, the revelation that the stakes of the game she and Alan had played were body and soul. "Alan," she said one night with drooping head, "I've had enough. I don't want to play any more. I want to quit." She lifted tear-filled eyes to him. The foil of artificiality had been knocked from her hand. She was all woman and defensiveness.

Alan felt a trembling in all his limbs. "I want to quit, too, Alix," he said in his low vibrating voice. "but I'm afraid we can't. You see, I'm beaten, too. While I was just in love with your body we were safe enough, but now I'm in love with you. It's the kind of love a man can pray for in vain. No head in it; nothing but heart. Honor and dishonor become mere names. Nothing matters to me but you."

Tears crawled slowly down Alix' cheeks. She stood with her elbows on the rail and faced the ocean so no one might see. Her hands were locked. In her mind her own thoughts were running. Somehow she could understand Alan without listening. If only Gerry had done this thing to her, she was thinking, the pitiless wracking misery would have been joy at white heat. She was unmasked at last—but Gerry had not unmasked her. Not once since the day of their engagement had Gerry unmasked himself.

Alan was standing with his side to the rail, his eyes leaving her face only to keep track of the promenaders so that no officious friend should take her by surprise. He went on talking. "Our judgment is calling to us to quit but it is calling from days ago," he said. "We wouldn't listen then and it's only the echo we hear now. We can try to quit if you like, but when I am alone I shall call for you, and when you are alone you will call for me. We will always be alone except when we are near each other. We can't break the tension, Alix. It will break us in the end."

The slow tears were still crawling down Alix' cheeks. In all her life she had never suffered so before. She felt that each tear paid the price of all her levity.

"Alan," she said with a quick glance at him, "did you know when we began that it was going to be like this?"

"No," he answered. "I have trifled with many women and I was ready to trifle with you. No one had ever driven you and I wanted to drive you. I thought I had divorced passion and love. I thought perhaps you had too. But love is here. I am not driving you. We are being driven."

## CHAPTER V

Alix and Alan were in the grip of a fever that is hard to break save through satiety and ruin. They were still held apart by generations of sound tradition but against this bulwark the full flood of modern life as they lived it was directed.

It was only a year ago that the table talk one night had turned on what was society's religion and Alan had said, "Society has no religion nowadays; it has given up religion for a corrosive philosophy of nonethics." He had seen clearly then but not clearly enough to save himself. He had played with the corrosive philosophy until he had divorced flesh from the soul and now it was playing with him. He found himself powerless in the grip of his desire for Alix.

With her, things had not gone so far. From the security of the untempted she had watched her chosen world play with fire and only now when temptation assailed her, did she realize the weakness that lies in every woman once her outposts have fallen and her bare heart becomes engaged in the battle. Not many days had passed after their return when Alan's constant attendance upon Gerry's wife became the absorbing center of interest to their part of town life. People said little enough. Their eyes were too wide open watching the headlong rush towards catastrophe.

One early morning Nance sat for Alan. He found her alone. She had been crying. He came to her where she stood by the fire and she turned and put her arms around his neck. She tried to smile but her lips twitched. "Alan," she said, "I want you to go away."

Alan was touched. He caught her wrists and took her arms from around his neck. "You mustn't do that sort of thing to me, Nance. I'm not fit for it." He made her sit down on a great sofa before the fire and sat down beside her. "You remind me today of the most beautiful thing I ever heard said of you—by a spiteful friend."

"What was it?" said Nance, turning her troubled eyes to him.

"She said, 'She is only beautiful in

her own home.' I never understood it before. It's a great thing to be beautiful in one's own home."

"Oh, Alan," said Nance, catching his hand and holding it against her breast. "It is a great thing. It's the greatest thing in life. That's why I sent for you—because you are wrecking forever your chance of being beautiful in your own home. And worse than that, you are wrecking Alix' chances. You and Alix cannot do this thing. It isn't as though her people and ours were of the froth of the nation. You and she started life with nothing but Puritan to build on. You may have built just playhouses of sand, but deep down the old rock foundation must endure. You must take your stand on that."

Her eyes had been fixed on the fire but now she turned them to his face. Alan sat with head hanging forward, his gaze and thoughts far beyond the confines of the room. Then he shook



"We Can't Break the Tension, Alix."

himself and got up to go. "I wish we could, Nance," he said gravely and then added half to himself, half to her, "I'll try."

For some days Alan had been prepared to go away and take Alix with him, should she consent. Upon his arrival he had had an interview with McDale & McDale in the course of which that firm opened its eyes and its pocket wider than it ever had before. When he left their offices he had contracted more or less on his own terms and McDale, Junior, said to the Senior, "He's only twenty-six—a boy. How did he beat us?"

"By beating Walton's record first," replied McDale, Senior, "and how he did that time will show."

As he walked slowly back from Nance's, Alan was thinking that after all there was no reason why he should not cut and run—no reason except Alix.

He reached his rooms. As he crossed the threshold he saw that he had stepped on a note that had been dropped through the letter-slip. He picked it up. A thrill went through him as he recognized Alix' handwriting. There was no stamp. It must have been delivered by hand. He tore it open and read: "You said that a moment's notice was all you asked. I will take the Montreal Express with you today."

Alan's blood turned to liquid fire. The note conjured before him a vision of Alix. He crushed it and held it to his lips and laughed—not jeeringly but in pure, uncontrolled excitement.

It was not a coincidence that Gerry had sought out Alix at the very hour that Nance was summoning Alan. Gerry and Nance were driven by the same foreboding of catastrophe. Gerry had felt it first but he had been slow to believe, slower to act. He had no precedent for this sort of thing. His whole being was in revolt against the situation in which he found himself. It was after a sleepless night—a most unheard of thing with him—that he decided he could let things go no longer. He went to Alix' room, knocked and entered.

Alix was up, though the hour was early for her. Fresh from her bath she sat in a sheen of blue dressing gown before the mirror doing her own hair. Gerry glanced around him and into the bathroom looking for the maid.

"Good-morning," said Alix. "She's not here. Did you want to see her?"

He was standing beside an open window. He could feel the cold air on his hands. He felt like putting his head out into it. His head was hot. "Alix," he said suddenly without looking at her, "I want you to drop Alan."

"But I don't want to drop Alan," replied Alix lightly.

Gerry whirled around at her tone. His nostrils were quivering. To his amazement his hands fairly itched to clutch her beautiful throat. "He could hardly control his voice. 'Stop playing, Alix,' he gulped. 'There's never been a divorce among the Lansings nor a wifebeater and one is as near

this room as the other right now."

Gerry regretted the words as soon as he had said them but Alix was not angry. She looked at him through narrowed eyes. She speculated on the sensation of being roughly handled by this rock of a man. There was something tremendous and impressive in his anger and struggle for control.

Gerry bit his lips and turned from her. "And Alan, of all men," he went on. At the words the current of her thoughts was changed. She found herself suddenly on the defensive. "Do you think you are the first woman he has played with and betrayed?" Gerry's lip was curved to a sneer. "A philanderer. A man who surrounds himself with tarnished reputations."

A dull glow came into Alix' cheeks. "Philanderers are of many breeds," she said. "There are those who have the wit to philander with woman and those who can only rise to a whisky or a golf club. Whatever else Alan may be he is not a time-server."

Once aroused Alix had taken up the gauntlet with no uncertain hand. Her first words carried the war into the enemy's camp and they were barbed. "What do you mean?" said Gerry dully. He had not anticipated a defense.

"I mean what you have deduced with an effort. What are you but a philanderer in little things where Alan is in great? What have you ever done to hold me or any other woman? I respected you once for what you were going to be. That has died. Did you think I was going to make you into a man?"

Gerry stood, breathing hard, a great despondency in his heart. Alix went on pitilessly. "What have you become? A monumental time-server on the world and you are surprised that a worker reaches the prize that you cannot attain! The trouble with you is that you have built your life altogether on traditions. It is a tradition that your women are faithful, so you need not exert yourself to holding yours! It is a tradition that you can do no wrong, so you need not exert yourself to doing anything at all! You are playing with ghosts, Gerry. Your party was over a generation ago."

Alix had calmed down. There was still time for Gerry to choke her to good effect. The hour could yet be his. But he did not know it. Smarting under the lash of Alix' tongue he made a final and disastrous false step.

"You try to humiliate me by placing me back to back with Alan?" he said, with his new-born sneer. Alix appraised it with calm eyes and found it rather attractive. "Well, let me tell you that Alan is so small a man that if I dropped out of the world today, he'd sail for Africa tomorrow and think for the rest of his life of his escape from you as a close shave."

Alix sprang to her feet. She was trembling. Gerry felt a throb of exultation. It was his turn to wound. "What do you mean?" said Alix very quietly, but it was the quiet of suppressed passion at white heat.

"I mean that Alan is the kind of man who finds other men's wives an economy. He would take everything you have that's worth taking, but not you."

Alix' eyes blazed at him from her white face. "Please go away," she said. He started to speak. "Please go away," she repeated. Her lips were quivering and her face twitched in a way that was terrifying to Gerry. He hurried out repeating to himself over and over, "You have made Alix cry. You have made Alix cry."

Alix toyed with the silver on her dressing-table until he had gone and then she swept across the room to her little writing-desk and wrote the note that Alan had found half an hour later in his rooms.

## CHAPTER VI

Gerry stood in the hall outside Alix' room for a moment, hoping to hear a sob, a cry, anything for an excuse to go back. Instead he heard the scratch of a pen but he was too troubled to deduce anything from that. He went slowly down the stairs and out into the street. The biting winter air braced him. He started to walk rapidly. At the end of an hour he found himself standing on a deserted pier. He took off his hat and let the wind cool his head. "I have made a woman cry—Alix!" He turned and walked slowly back to the avenue and into his club but he still felt uneasy. A waiter brought a whisky and soda and put it at his elbow. Gerry turned on him. "Who told you to bring that?" Then he felt ashamed of his petulance. "It's all right, George," he said, more gently than he had spoken for many a day. "But I don't want it. Take it away."

He sat for a long time and at last came to a resolution. Alix loved roses. He would send her enough to bank her room and he would follow them home. He went up the avenue to his florist's and stood outside trying to decide whether it should be one mass of blood red or a color scheme. Suddenly the plate glass caught a reflection and threw it in his face. Gerry turned. A four-wheeler was passing. He could not see the occupant but on top was a large, familiar trunk marked with a yellow girdle. On the trunk was a familiar label. He stared at it and the label stared back at him and finally dashed before his mazed eyes as the cab disappeared into the traffic.

Gerry stood for a long while, stunned. He saw a lady how to him from a carriage and afterwards he remembered that he had not bowed back. Somebody ran into him. He looked back at the flowers massed in the window, remembered that he did not need them now, and drew slowly away. Two men hailed him from the other side of the street. Gerry braced himself, nodded to them and hailed a passing hansom. From the direction Alix' cab had taken he knew the station she was bound for. As he arrived on the platform they were giving the last call for the Montreal Express.

He caught sight of Alix hurrying through the gates and followed. As she reached the first Pullman door, a body rapped on the window of the drawing room. Gerry saw Alan's face

pressed against the pane. He watched Alix stop, turn and climb the steps of the car and then he wheeled and hurried from the station.

Where could he go? Not to his club and Alan's. His face would betray the scandal with which the club would be buzzing tomorrow. Not to his big comfortable house. It would be too gloomy. Even in disaccord, Alix had imparted to its somber oak and deep shadows the glow of buoyant life. When she was there one felt as though there were flowers in the house. Gerry was seized with a great desire to hide from his world, his mother, himself. He pictured the scare-heads in the papers. That the name of Lansing should be found in that gallery! It was too much. He could not face it.

He bought a morning paper full of shipping news and, getting into a taxi, gave the address of his bank. On the way he studied the sailings' column. He found what he wanted. The Gunter due to sail that afternoon for Brazil, Pernambuco the first stop.

At the bank Gerry drew out the balance of his current account. It amounted to something over two thousand dollars. He took most of it in Bank of England notes. Then he started home to pack but before he reached the house a vision of the servants, hurried after helping their mistress off, commiserating him to each other, pitying him to his face perhaps, or in the case of the old butler, suppressing a great emotion, was too much for him. He drove instead to a big department store and in an hour had bought a complete outfit. He lunched at one of the quiet restaurants that divide down town from up. The people about him were voluble in French and Spanish. Already he felt as if his exile had begun.

The Gunter was to sail at three from Brooklyn. Gerry crossed by the ferry. He did not get out of his cab. Over his baggage, piled outside and in, he caught a glimpse of the suspension bridge. Years and years ago his father had led him across that bridge when it was the eighth wonder of the world. Gerry gave a great sigh at the memory. He had not invaded Brooklyn since. As the cab threaded the interminable and reeking length of Furman street he looked out and felt himself upon an alien shore.

He had avoided buying a ticket. As the Gunter warped out, the purser came to him. "I understand you have no ticket."

"No," said Gerry, drawing a roll of bills. "How much is the passage to Pernambuco?"

The purser fidgeted. "This is irregular, sir."

"Is it?" said Gerry, indifferently. "I have no ticket forms," said the purser, weakening.

"I don't want a ticket," said Gerry. "I want a good room and three square meals a day."

Long, quiet days on a quiet sea are a master sedative to a troubled mind. Gerry had a great deal to think through. He sat by the hour with hands loosely clasped, his eyes far out on the ocean, tracing the course of his married life and measuring the grounds for Alix' arraignment. Gerry was just and generous to others' faults but not to his own. He had forgotten the sting of Alix' words and, to his growing amazement, saw in himself her justification. A time-server he certainly had been. But he reviewed the lives of many other men in his own leisurely class and decided that he was not without company. After



Gasping, She Pushed Alan From Her.

all, what was there in America for such men to do except make more money?

For the first time he was struck by the narrowness of American life. There was only one line of effort. The whole people thronged a single causeway. They made a provincial demand that all should dress alike, look alike, think alike. They pressed on in a body to the single goal of wealth and when they got there they were lost.

Individualists were rare and unwelcome. Boys stoned Chimenam because they were different; they followed a turbaned Asinitic, strayed to a friendly shore with jeers; an astounded Briton, faultlessly dressed, found his spots the sensation of a street. Each of these incidents Gerry had witnessed with amusement and dismissed without a thought. Now they became so many weather-vanes all pointing the same way. How was it Alan had summed up the history of America? "Men, machinery, machines!"

With the thought of Alan his brow puckered. Here he felt no impulse to indulgence. Some day he would meet Alan and when he did he would break him. The scorn he had expressed to Alix for Alan and Alan's nature was without understanding but it was genuine. He knew there were such men and he ascribed all their acts to a debasement beyond regeneration and none to temperament. From moral

laxity there was no appeal beyond the sin itself.

The landfall of Pernambuco awoke him from reveries and introspection. He did not look upon this palm-strewn coast as a land of new beginnings—he sought merely a Lethian shore.

The ship crawled in from an oily sea to the long strip of harbor behind the reef. Above, the sun blazed from a bowl of unbroken blue; on land, the multicolored houses spread like a rainbow under a dark cloud of brown



"But I Don't Want to Drop Alan," Replied Alix Lightly.

tilled roofs. Giant plane trees cast blots of shade on the cobbled esplanade of the boat quay. In their shelter a negress squatted behind her basin of coconuts and another before a tray of fried fish. Around them lounged a ragged crew, boatmen, stevedores and riffraff, black, brown and white. Beyond the trees was a line of high stuccoed houses, each painted a different color, all weather-stained, and some with rusted balconies that threatened to topple on to the passer-by. One bore the legend, "Hotel d'Europe." There Gerry installed himself.

## CHAPTER VII

Between the hour of writing her note to Alan and the moment when she stepped on the train Alix had had no time to think. She was still driven by the impulse of anger that Gerry's words had aroused. She did not reflect that the wound was only to her pride.

Alan held open the door of the drawing room. She passed in and he closed it. Alix threw back her veil and looked at him. With a quick stride forward he caught her to him and kissed her mouth until she gasped for breath. With a flash she remembered his own words, "If I ever kiss you I shall bring your soul out between your lips." To Alix' amazement she did not feel an answering fire. The kiss had brought her soul out between her lips. Her soul stood naked before her and one's naked soul is an ugly thing. The kiss disrobed her, too, and from that last bourne of shame Alix suddenly revolted.

Gasping, she pushed Alan from her. Their eyes met. His were burning, hers were frightened. She moved slowly backward to the door and with her hand behind her opened the latch. Alan did not move. He knew that if he could not hold her with his eyes he could not hold her at all. The train started. Alix passed through the door and rushed to the platform. The porter was about to drop the trap on the steps. Alix slipped by him. With all her force she pushed open the door and jumped. The train was moving very slowly but Alix reeled and would have fallen had it not been for a passing baggageman. He caught her and, still in his arms, Alix looked back. Alan's white face was at the window. He looked steadily at her.

"Ye almost wint with him, Miss," said the baggageman, with a full brogue and a twinkling eye.

"How did you know?" said Alix, dazed.

At the strange question the baggageman's longer upper lip drew down to gravity. "Where d'ye think I was whin ye stipt off the train into me arms?" he asked solemnly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Not the African Variety.

Snooks was one of those conceited, make-believe, bold hunters, and was always spinning his yarns about his experiences in Africa, and he generally wound up by saying he never yet saw a lion he feared. One night, after he had finished yarning, he was a little taken aback by one of his audience, who said:

"That's nothing. I have lain down and actually slept among lions in their wild, native state."

"I don't believe that. I'm no fool," said the bold hunter.

"It's the truth, though."

"You slept among lions in their wild, native state?"

"Yes, I certainly did."

"Can you prove it? Were they African?"

"Well, not exactly African lions. They were dandelions."

Helpful Fable.

Once there was a village editor who wrote a stinging hint item about the misbehavior of an anonymous "certain man." Ten different men whom the editor had not theretofore suspected of malefaction were so certain they were the certain man that they all came up to the office and beat him.

Moral—From this we should learn that when we denounce a certain man we should be certain that we are not taking in too much territory.—Kansas City Star.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

Annapolis—State Comptroller, McMullen, prepared a bill, and it was introduced in the Senate and House of Delegates, increasing licenses on many articles and imposing licenses upon many other agencies, commodities and foreign agencies which have not heretofore paid taxes.

It is estimated that the revenues to be derived by the increase in licenses and by new licenses and by discontinuance of discount on taxes, for which a bill has already been introduced, will be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The increase in the new taxes is considered imperative because of the enormous increases in state expenditures during recent years in caring for the insane, enlargement of prisons, maintaining sanatoriums for tubercular patients, Public Service, Industrial Accident and State Tax Commissions, interest and sinking funds for loans for public road improvements and for other activities. In fact, the state's outgo has far exceeded its income. Hence the deficit in the Treasury of over \$1,500,000. If new revenue is not derived from licenses, as provided in Mr. McMullen's bill, it will have to be provided by an increase in the direct tax, which, without the revenues through licenses, would be in the neighborhood of 40 cents on the \$100. With the additions to the state's income, as provided by the increases in licenses, an increase in the direct tax rate will be avoided.

Here are the several articles, agencies, etc., proposed to be taxed in the McMullen bill and the license proposed for each:

Cigarettes—From \$10 to \$15.

For each theater—\$200. Each private detective agency, \$50; each private detective, \$10. Detectives in public service are not taxed.

Moving-picture theaters, where admission charge does not exceed five cents and having a seating capacity less than 200, \$25 per annum; seating capacity 200 to 300, \$40; seating capacity 300 to 400, \$75; from 400 to 500, \$125; 500 to 1,000, \$200; more than 1,000, \$350. For theaters which charge 10 cents admission, the license fees will be twice those of theaters charging five cents, with the scale according to seating capacity also doubled.

Advertisements in cars and busses, \$1 per car and bus per annum.

Roadside and street poster advertising, 1½ cents per square foot.

Garages of not more than 1,600 feet of floor space, \$5 per annum; space from 1,600 to 2,000 feet, \$10; 2,000 to 4,000 feet, \$40; 4,000 to 5,000 feet, \$50; 5,000 to 7,500 feet, \$75; if more than 7,500 feet, \$100.

Cash-register and adding-machine companies, \$100.

Typewriting companies (outside agencies), \$25 per annum.

Commercial, mercantile and protective agencies (Bradstreet's, Dun's, etc.), \$100 per annum.

Intelligence offices and employment agencies, \$10 per annum.

Laundries employing less than five persons, \$5 per annum; five to 10 persons, \$15; 10 to 20 persons, \$50; more than 20 persons, \$100.

Junk dealers in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population, \$10 per annum; cities of 10,000 to 50,000, \$20; over 50,000, \$30.

Trading stamp agencies, \$1,000 per annum in Baltimore; \$500 in each county; all stores in city and counties giving trading stamps, \$500 per annum.

Wholesale agencies of outside manufacturers of farm machinery, \$100 per annum.

Bowling alleys, \$20 per annum for first, and \$10 for each additional alley.

Storage warehouses in cities not exceeding 10,000 population, \$15 per annum; from 10,000 to 25,000 population, \$25; from 25,000 to 50,000 population, \$35; over 50,000 population, \$50.

Check rooms where charge is 10 cents per day, \$40 per annum; if less than 10 cents, \$20.

Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing establishments, where work is done by hand and in cities of more than 5,000 population, \$5 per annum; where work is done by other than hand power in cities of 5,000 population, \$5; in cities from 5,000 to 10,000, \$12; in cities from 10,000 to 50,000, \$25; in cities of more than 50,000, \$35.

Shoe shining parlors, \$5 per annum.

Restaurants and eating places in cities of less than 8,000 population, \$5 per annum; in cities of more than 8,000 population, \$10.

Plumbers and gasfitters (place of business), in cities of less than 5,000 population, \$5 per annum; in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population, \$10; in cities of more than 10,000, \$15.

Foreign construction companies in Baltimore, \$50 per annum; \$25 in each county, resident companies in Baltimore and in the counties, \$10; persons doing a business of less than \$5,000 per annum are exempted.

Non-resident wholesale tobacco dealers, \$50 per annum; non-resident wholesale liquor dealers, \$500 per annum.

The Gallows Stands.

No further legislation to do away with hanging will be considered by the present General Assembly. The bill introduced by Delegates Layton and Wimbrow, of Worcester county, was killed. Other legislation, however, will come up to provide a central place of execution.

Boat-Service Question.

At a conference between the city senators and those representing the tidewater counties it was decided to authorize the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to prepare a resolution requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the time for the discontinuance of the boat service by the railroad company.

It is thought that if the state should ask this, in addition to the trades bodies, the request will be granted.

## Prohibition Bill Passes.

Prohibition legislation of 1916 is now but a memory.

The prohibition bill, with two amendments, passed the Legislature and will be signed by Governor Harrington.

One of these amendments is that offered by Mr. McIntosh, of Baltimore. The recently formed Machine Gun Company, attached to First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and stationed in Annapolis, has been brought to its full strength of 50 enlisted men and a waiting list of six or eight has been formed.

county, which gives a separate vote to each of the "wet" sections of the State—namely, Baltimore City, Baltimore county, Allegany county, Washington county, Frederick county, Prince George's county, Elliott City, Havre de Grace, Annapolis and the "wet" precincts in the Fifth, or Curtis Bay, election district of Anne Arundel county.

The other amendment, which may be called the Norris-Metzerott amendment, provides that distilleries or breweries now in business may continue to manufacture liquor for sale in "wet" territory, in the event that the territory in which they are located goes "dry." No new distilleries or breweries may go into any territory that goes "dry," however.

The vote on the bill on its third reading and final passage was 82 to 15.

In the wet sections of the State the question of wet or dry will be submitted at the next general election, and any territory voting dry will become dry on May 1, 1918.

Confirmed By The Senate.

Rather unexpectedly the Senate considered all of the city appointments, with the exception of justices of the peace and notaries and all of the state boards and others state-wide in their scope. With the exception of the nomination for mine inspectors, all of these were confirmed without opposition. To John L. Casey, of Allegany, whom the Governor had named for mine inspector, Senator Zihlman objected, and he fought him vigorously, on the ground that he was a mine boss and did not come up to the legal requirements that the official filling this position must have had five years' experience as a miner.

The fight was an exceedingly warm one, and at one time Casey was beaten by the votes of the 11 Republicans and Senators Bennett, Jones and Duval, but at the last moment the three Democrats changed their votes and then asked to be excused from voting. Casey was then confirmed by 13 to 11.

State Roads Board.

In a report submitted by the Finance Committee the State Roads Commission, now made up of seven members, is reduced to three to be named by the Governor. The chairman's salary is fixed at \$2,500, and that of his two assistants at \$2,000. Provision is made for minority representation. This bill meets the approval of the administration and is therefore expected to pass without amendment.

Military Elections.

After a long delay, the bill designed to permit the men of the militia to elect their own officers without interference on the part of the Officers' Association, were threshed out before the House Militia Committee. The bills were introduced by Delegate J. Frank Fox, of Baltimore, and make a number of changes in the present law. They are a result of the recent troubles in the Fifth Regiment. Archey C. New drew the bills.

Bank Tax Law Stands.

By a vote of 61 to 33, the House refused to substitute the Hall bill to repeal the 1914 bank tax law for the unfavorable report made by the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Hall made a hard fight for the passage of the measure.

SPEECHES BY LONG DISTANCE PHONE.

Gov. Johnson, Of California, Addressed Banqueters At Cumberland.

Cumberland.—The Cumberland Chamber of Commerce held their annual banquet Tuesday night at the Queen City Hotel. Over 200 guests were present.

Former Judge Ferdinand Williams, the toastmaster, greeted Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, over the long



## The Middletown Transcript

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### EXECUTIVE FOLLY

NEVER before in all our history has a president gotten the affairs of the country, domestic and foreign, into such a muddle as has Mr. Wilson at this moment. His inconsistent, shifting policies have bewildered the nation congress and his own party—indeed, he has so greatly alienated the support of congress, Democratic in both branches, that to secure the passage of some of his most important measures he has been compelled to appeal to Republicans.

His feeble, vacillating course in the Lusitania outrage—no nearer settlement now after the lapse of ten months of childish scribbling, than when the massacre occurred—has become the jest and derision of all Christendom. But worse still, this cowardly farce of ten months of paper threats has incited Germany to the commission of many more murders of our citizens, while a like cowardly sunderance of ambassador Bernstorff's impudent interference in our domestic concerns has emboldened pro-German traitors and emissaries all over the land to perpetrate innumerable acts of murder and arson, until this German propaganda against our country has found its culmination in a bold conspiracy to coerce congress into aiding Germany in her submarine piracies—into supporting the Kaiser rather than the President!

Until within a few months Mr. Wilson has opposed any plan to put the country in a position to defend itself against foreign attack or insult, but has publicly proclaimed the shameful notions of "peace at any price," of a "nation too proud to fight" etc. Now all of a sudden, after discovering that Americans would not tolerate this policy of poltroonery, he executes one of his customary "flips" and comes out in a vociferous tour for "preparedness, instant preparedness," and then gets angry at his own party in Congress for following the very doctrines and policies he has himself been preaching and practicing ever since he has been in office!

The president's weak and foolish policies have hopelessly split his own party, and may end in embroiling us in a war with Germany and Mexico. Altho in Congress, thanks to Republican votes, he has been able to defeat that treasonable pro-German conspiracy, yet the resultant spectacle of a divided congress has weakened our national prestige. Yes, the damage has been done, and if Germany presumes upon this seeming want of union among our people to make further war upon us, or wretched Mexico, grown contemptuous because of Mr. Wilson's silly actions, also does so, the country will have him, to thank for it.

A firm, courageous policy that permitted no trifling such as has marked these dreary ten months of Wilson note writing with Germany, a policy that from the very first disclosed the mailed hand beneath the soft glove of diplomacy such as Cleveland used towards England's arrogant claims in the Venezuela matter, or such as Roosevelt employed to check Germany's impudence in the Guatemala case—a statesmanlike course like that of these two manly presidents, would have brought Germany to her senses, and all this sacrifice of the lives and property of our countrymen here at home and on the seas, would have been averted. Truly, had the country been so fortunate in this crisis to have had a Cleveland or a Roosevelt in the president's chair, the Lusitania together with the rest of those piratically sunk ocean steamers, would still be afloat, the thousands of slaughtered passengers would yet be alive, and the pro-German traitor with torch and tomb would not have dared in our free land to show his hateful head.

### To Which Class do You Belong?

Nearly every town has two classes of citizens—the boosters and the killers. All the world loves the former, but even the devil shuns the latter. Be a booster!

The booster is like a ray of sunshine on a cloudy day. He brightens everything and everybody around him. His generosity, his cheerfulness, his energy, and his good deeds breed hope in the bosom of despair. His words and his acts aid others and ennoble himself. But the killer only kills—just kills, kills, kills.

If there are any killers in this town, let's convert them so we can all be boosters. The booster is of value to every legitimate thing, with which he comes in contact, while the killer is not even of value to himself. Everybody boost!

### ECONOMY IN SPEECH.

All of us, down in our hearts, have an enduring admiration for the man of few words. In some ways, perhaps justly, perhaps unjustly, we have come to associate taciturnity with strength of character. The "still mouth and true hand" which, the old German saw has it, "go through the whole land," have been linked in many a song and many a story, in many an episode of life. Brief and pithy sayings almost always bear great weight and, conversely, action without much speech takes on for us an added value. The man whom one thinks of as a man of action is seldom considered in connection with a facility of speech. How much of this theory is true and how much is mere moonshine is too elusive a subject to be tackled seriously. Possibly the reason that the human mind conjoins paucity of speech with an abundance of action lies in the very overwhelming reality of action, as opposed to mere words. Words generally can have no bearing, save as they are translated, directly or indirectly, into action. Hence, when the deed is done, the saying passes from the memory of witnesses; the contrast of bulking act and nebulous speech is too plain to permit of much attention for the latter.

J. R. Wright and O. F. Smith, at Manila, have spent more than a year in investigating the amount of radium in the air and in the soil under differing conditions. The effect of weather conditions on the rate of exhalation to the radioactivity of soil gas at different depths were also investigated. Rainfall and wind movement seem to be the principal meteorological controls, the amount of emanation in the air being greatest when these factors are at a premium, and vice versa. A decided diurnal variation is found to exist, the emanation content being considerably greater by night than by day. The rate at which radium emanation is exhaled from the surface of the ground shows a decided decrease after periods of heavy rain.

The Astronomical society of Franco has again taken up the discussion which has been before it on several previous occasions, and that is the statement that thunder was never heard at sea. The statement was originally attributed to Baron von Humboldt, and it has been frequently questioned, but those who insist that they have heard thunder at sea have also stated that the peals were not so loud as on land. A larger number of seamen have been found to agree with the scientist, although it is suggested that the other noises prevailing on shipboard during a storm may be the reason why the thunder often passed unnoticed.

### TREES HEAL THEIR WOUNDS

Provision of Nature That Assures Preservation of the Forests for the Benefit of Mankind.

When a bullet or any foreign body penetrates a tree sufficiently to kill it, the wound cicatrizes almost in exactly the same way as a wound on the human body heals. If it did not, destructive microbes would enter and cause decay of the tissues.

"Trees" writes Henri Coupin in La Nature, "are very well equipped for healing their wounds, and, more fortunate than we, an antiseptic dressing is almost automatically applied, as soon as the lesion has taken place the vegetable reacts to the wound; its breathing at this point is quickened and at the same time protein matters are rushed to the scene.

"Many plants are provided with secretory canals filled with more or less gummy substances which are instantly poured out over the wounded surface and protect it. This is true especially of the conifers—pines, firs, etc.—of which the resin makes a swift and impermeable antiseptic dressing." In trees that have little or no resin the wound part turns brown. This is due to the appearance of a juice that seems to be a mixture of gums and tannin. And the cells of the tree start into activity, proliferating and filling up the cavity with new cells. If the wound be large these take the form of vegetable cicatrized tissue, which makes a plug and remains as a scar. In the event that the wound be confined to one of the limbs of the tree it not infrequently happens that the limb becomes dead and drops off, the wound healing and leaving the tree in no worse a condition for the loss of the absent member.

### Carat.

The word carat is derived from an Arabic word meaning a weight of four grains. In Greek it signifies little horn, the fruit of the carob or locust tree. The carat is a small weight (originally in the form of a seed) used for diamonds and precious stones, and a measure for determining the fineness of gold. The exact weight of the carat in practice varies slightly in different places. In 1877 a syndicate of London, Paris and Amsterdam jewelers fixed the weight at 205 milligrams (0.166 troy grains). The South African carat is said to equal 3.174 grains. The fineness of gold is measured by a ratio with 24 carats as a standard; thus two parts of alloy make it 22-carat gold, and so on.

### Foiled Them All.

The discussion about the fitness of horse meat to eat calls to mind the story of a young man in Paris, a good many years ago, who made a wager with some friends that at a dinner he would serve one course would be horse meat and that none of them could tell which it was. After the dinner he asked them to name the horse meat course, and found that they did not agree. One named one course, and other, and so on, but they all agreed that it was a mighty good dinner. "Gentlemen," he said, with his thumbs stuck in the armpits of his waistcoat, "it was all horse."

## 'DARK HORSE' MAY WIN G. O. P. RACE

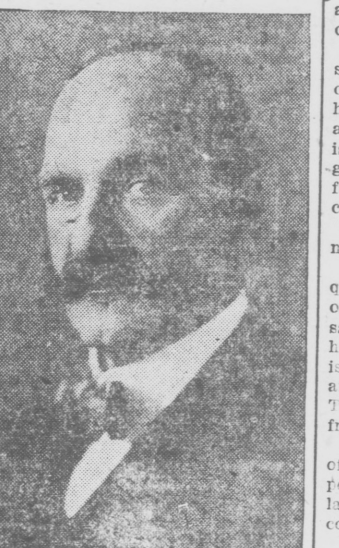
REPUBLICAN LEADERS LOOK FOR PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN TO HEAD TICKET.

### COLEMAN DU PONT NAMED AS LIKELY CANDIDATE

Delaware Man Has Splendid Reputation as a Self-Made Leader in Constructive Business.

With the Republican convention only a scant twelve weeks away, the most popular topic of conversation in political circles these days concerns the G. O. P.'s choice of a candidate to run against Wilson.

The Republicans will probably go back to old principles and look for a candidate who will command the support of the same army of voters who elected McKinley, when a wave of patriotic common sense swept the country, and business men by the hundreds of thousands marched the streets demanding a practical government. It is interesting to note that the name of General Coleman du Pont, of Delaware, has been repeatedly mentioned recently as the man eminently qualified for the nomination. To those who look upon the government as a big business concern demanding the supervision of a trained business man, the name of General du Pont carries a strong appeal, for there is no man more qualified to handle the big problems of today than this same self-made leader in constructive business. Moreover, both the public and private record of General du Pont will stand up well under the searchlight of political opposition.



GENERAL COLEMAN DU PONT.

Coleman du Pont was born in Kentucky and started his working life in the mines of the Blue Grass State. He stands today as one of the few successful men who have acquired their positions by methods that will stand scrutiny. He has been a producer—not a stock jobber. He has never antagonized any class of people. Capital and Labor alike admire him.

Without self-advertisement he does more charity than do most men. He is an ardent advocate of good roads and believes that a really perfect system of highways will enhance the farmer's income and reduce the cost of living to the cities. He has built roads and given them to his state, always with a sound business scheme to perpetuate them and save them from being a burden to the taxpayers.

He comes from a family more American than most—a family identified with the building of the nation since the Revolution. His grandfather was Thomas Jefferson's most valued personal friend and advisor in the time of great need during the dark days of the Republic.

The great Powder Company with which he was formerly identified has supplied our government with all its powder at a price always named by our government officials themselves and never by the company.

Because of his great executive ability and high standing in the business world, some of the shrewdest political minds in the country consider him as being one of the most likely "dark horses" for the Republican nomination. They point to the fact that his success in life would eliminate any need for a friendly Colonel House, or any other financial influence standing over behind the presidential chair. Nor would he be compelled to take orders from any man or group of men.

Another factor that the supporters of General du Pont are pointing to is his knowledge of military affairs. For sixteen years he has been identified with the soldiery of his state and is thoroughly alive to the necessity for preparedness. He has also had practical training in politics, having been a delegate to a number of State and National conventions, and serving as a member of the Republican National committee for many years.

It is the splendid business training of General du Pont that is pointing the way for him to the nomination. For it is conceded on all sides that the biggest problems of this country at the close of the European war will be business problems, and there are few men among those mentioned, who have had his experience in coping with such huge problems. As a manager of constructive business and as a reorganizer, Coleman du Pont stands in a class by himself.

Belligerent countries will send consumptive prisoners to Switzerland, where they will be cared for in the Alps, the mountain air being relied on to restore health to many. This is a gratifying sign of civilized warfare.

A magazine writer is trying to tell why the poor man is unhappy. And when he gets through he might explain also why so many rich men seem to have their troubles.

## GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### DON'T ANTAGONIZE.

Nobody asks you to shelve your independence or to forget your individuality. You have a right to your opinion, and there is no reason why you should not express it and live up to your convictions. There is a vast difference, however, between displaying manly courage and carrying a chip on your shoulder.

If you are in business, your success will be dependent, not wholly upon your trading ability, but upon your personality, and the way you treat your customers and those with whom you come in contact.

Millions of dollars' worth of trade has been lost because salesmen have vented their spleen upon their customers, have annoyed them in little as well as in big ways, and aroused in them a feeling of antagonism, which is sure to react against the store, as well as against the salesman in it.

A great many people will tell you that they avoid certain stores and certain salespeople, simply because they are not treated with common courtesy, and because the sellers do not seem to be interested in them as buyers.

Few salesmen seem to realize that courtesy—plain and simple politeness—is one of the greatest selling assets and that it contributes largely to success.

One may not be by nature a good seller of goods, and he may be deficient in many other respects; but, if he is uniformly courteous, if he shows a marked interest in the customer and is obliging, he is likely to sell more goods than is an expert salesman who fails to realize the importance of courtesy.

The popular salesman not only makes, but holds, customers. Thousands of buyers will wait a quarter of an hour or even longer, in order to trade with their favorite salesman. They feel at home with him. He meets them with a smile, and is, or appears to be, interested in their affairs, although he is not obtrusive. The customer instinctively feels his friendship.

Courtesy is valuable in every walk of life, in business and out of it. The polite man or woman is always popular, provided he does not carry his courtesy into flattery.

The popular man is not always the man of great intellect, but he knows how to make friends, by a charm of manner, by a kindness of spirit, which is readily felt, by a real or apparent unselfish interest in those with whom he is associated.

Popularity counts in business, and counts mightily. Popularity makes friends, and friends in the mart of trade mean customers.

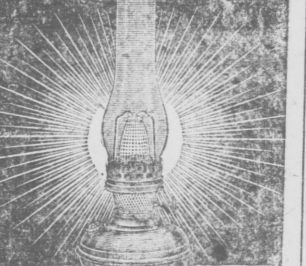
Those little things, which may seem to be of no account, frequently stand between success and failure.

The great trouble with people nowadays is that they look into the clouds and prepare themselves to handle matters of importance, forgetting that things of consequence are but collections of little things, and that nothing great can be accomplished until the accumbler has perfected himself in the small matters which collectively produce the finished product.

Not what you do, if you are on the firing line of business, but how you do it, counts.

## Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil



Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco

Costs You Nothing

to have this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil (kerosene) mantle lamp demonstrated right in your own home. You don't need to pay a cent unless you are perfectly satisfied and agree that it is the best oil lamp you ever saw.

Twice the Light On Half the Oil

Recent tests by the Government and noted scientists at 25 leading universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick, open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces in style for every need.

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by the Mantle Lamp Company—the largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) mantle lamp house in the world—to any person who shows them an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin. Would they dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Let Us Call and Show You This Greatest of all Lights

H. C. ELIASON, Agent

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Phone 146

The Transcript, \$1.00

## For eyes to last a lifetime



All the winter day you look forward to the evening, to serving supper, to seeing the family gathered in the sitting room—father reading, the young ones getting their lessons done, you yourself sewing—all surrounded by a soft flood of light from the beaming lamp on the center table.

That same lamp is important, for upon the light it casts depends the good eyesight of your family. To avoid any possibility of eye strain and the headaches and nervousness that follow, make certain that each room—sitting room, parlor, kitchen—is lighted by Rayo Lamps.

As a result of our widely advertised request, thousands of careful housewives tell us that Atlantic Rayolight Oil is the very best thing they know for polishing windows and mirrors, brightening faded carpets, restoring linoleums, etc. Naturally, for this kind of work, it is important to get the very finest grade of kerosene—so be certain to ask your dealer for

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

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IF YOU STAND FOR PROGRESS

AT HOME, Correspond With Us.

### Hackett's Gape Cure

It's a powder. Chicks inhale it. Whole brood treated at once. Money back if it fails.

KILLS the WORM as well as the GERM

Ask your merchant for it. Makes poultry raising a pleasure. It's almost infallible.

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HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO., Dept. S.

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### Grist Mill Open!

I wish to inform my friends and the public, that I have purchased the BRICK MILL property, and am now open and prepared to furnish the best grades of Flour, Meal and Feed on short notice. Give me a trial.

E. B. PHILLIPS

### FOR SHERIFF

OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY

—1916—

Joshua Z. Crossland

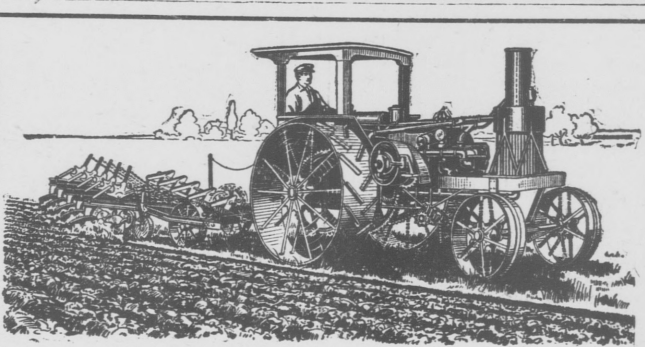
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

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In sanitary cans. Finest for table use and baking. Ask your grocer for it. Send postal card for booklet of Prize Recipes to P. DUFF & SONS

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## There Are More Acres Plowed By Avery Tractors and Plows than By Any Other Make

It has been proven by owners that Tractor Farming with Avery Outfits means bigger crops, less expense and easier work. Also that being made in seven sizes from a small one plow outfit to a large eight and ten-plow outfit Avery tractors and plows make tractor farming a success on any size farm. That's the reason why more acres are plowed each year by Avery tractors and plows than by any other make. Avery tractors are also leaders in design and construction. They are built right and guaranteed by a company owning their own factory and many branches houses. They have low speed, strong opposed motors. They have a special sliding frame transmission with two speeds, both of which are in direct drive. The speed of an Avery tractor also is where it should be—in the gears and not in the motor. Furthermore the cylinders have removable inner walls which can be easily removed and replaced at little expense.

### Learn What Tractor Farming Will Do For You

The 1916 Avery tractor and plow catalog tells all the facts about tractor farming and will show you what power farming will do for you. It tells about all kinds of tractor design and construction, and gives detailed information about Avery Tractors and Plows, about Avery Tests, Guarantees, Avery Prices and the Avery Company. Ask for a copy. If interested in threshing too, get the Avery "Yellow Fellow-Grain Saver" catalog.

### The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Co.

EASTON, Factory Representatives MARYLAND

### SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, \$600,000. Surplus, \$700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

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AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



## Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.—Adv.

Nailing a lie won't always keep it down.

Throw Off Colds and Prevent Grip. When you feel a cold coming on, take 1-2 tablets of KIDNEY DISEASES. It removes cause of cold and grip. Only one—KIDNEY DISEASES. A W. G. W. & Co. signature on box.

The little word "it" blunts the point of many a sound argument.

## SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

### Home Talent.

A man from "Upstate" had gone to a theater in New York. In an interval between the acts he turned to the metropolitan who had the seat next to him.

"Where do all them troopers come from?" he inquired.

"I don't think I understand," said the city dweller.

"I mean them actors up yonder on the stage," explained the man from afar. "Was they brought on specially for this show or do they live here?"

"I believe most of them live here in town," said the New Yorker.

"Well, they do purty blamed well for home talent," said the stranger.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Telegraph.

### Exceeded Instructions.

My little granddaughter was invited to lunch at a neighbor's. She is rather notional in her eating. On leaving I said to her: "Now, if there is anything put on your plate that you do not like, don't say anything. Just eat a little of it if you can, but make no remarks."

On her return she said: "Grandma, there was a dish that I don't like (beans). I didn't want the folks to know that I didn't like them, so I ate two dishes."—Exchange.

### Persistent.

"Be sure and get the right tooth, doctor."

"Don't worry. I'll get it if I have to pull out every tooth in your head."—Life.

### STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics.

New material from which to rebuild used up tissue cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"I found myself on the verge of a nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin woman.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me."

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream, and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts."

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained weight and felt like a different woman. Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## NOVELTIES IN STORE

DESIGNERS ARE PUTTING FORWARD MANY NEW EFFECTS.

Skirts and Jackets of Different Fabrics Seen Among the Certainties of the Season—Evening Frocks of Silver Tissue.

The mingling of striped silk and plain blue serge promises to be a popular feature for the coming season. A handful of straws point to the fact that we will wear skirts and jackets of different fabrics on the street, and the favorite choice for the skirt will be striped or checked, heavy silk. The stripes, mind you, run around the figure more often than they do up and down.

This same idea is followed out in evening gowns, for skirts and bodices do not match in material, even if they do in color. All winter we have worn the bodices of gauze, and now it is



White Tulle Frock With Bodice of Silk Embroidered in Silver.

supplanted by bodices of silk, heavily embroidered in silver.

There are one-piece frocks to be worn on the street either in the morning or the afternoon, that also show the fashion for the mingling of materials. A blue faille skirt with a bodice of gaberdine is used for one of the new models for one-piece frocks. It takes one back to the races in Paris nearly two years ago, when the first light little bodice of gaberdine and a flaring, striped skirt were worn by that celebrated beauty, Mlle. Forzane; the model has evidently lain fallow in the brains of the designers and has been brought out again for the spring.

In its present form it gains a touch of novelty by being made of two materials that are in sharper contrast than the materials used two years ago.

After Doucet launched his remarkably lovely evening frock of silver tissue last November, America took hold of the idea and exploited it, but very few women would wear the

gown. Probably they were afraid of the reputation that silver tissue has of tarnishing and turning black when left to itself. And yet, after this gown was launched, women took hold of the idea of wearing colored, metal cloth frocks.

The production of this material was a triumph of the looms and of the master weavers. It was foisted upon the public without much heralding, and it became easily the foremost fabric of the month. Happily, it has not been dyed in brilliant colors; it has been guided by an artistic hand into pale pink, mauve, a peculiarly lovely shade of sky blue.

Entire frocks have been made of this fabric, the saving grace being that the skirts are very short and the bodices slim and low. Where trimming is demanded, it is supplied by silk net in the same color, but too ornately touched up with crystals.

If the idea of an entire gown of rose or mauve metal tissue does not appeal to a woman, at least, she may care to know that the fabric is in fashion in order to make use of it on another gown. A bodice of mauve-colored metal tissue goes very well with a skirt of mauve-colored tulle or even one of white, and a simple adjustment of the fabric is to use it as a deep grille on any kind of silk net dance gown, or as a deep hem on a lower skirt of tulle or chiffon.

Of course the milliners are using it for hats; they drape this colored tissue into high turbans and leave them untrimmed except for a spray or aigrette of gourd feathers.

The shoe men who have flooded the country with slippers of silver tissue will eagerly grasp the opportunity to use the new fabric. So far, all our colored slippers have been of satin. Women want a change.

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### Bath Bags.

Among the highly prized gifts to one of this season's brides was a box of bath bags, six of oatmeal and six of bran. They were made of rather fine cheesecloth, and the soap chosen was a favorite of the bride, one scented with violet. The bags were well made, tied in piles of four with colored ribbons and packed in the dearest kind of a box whose cover bore the monogram of the bride. The cost of the gift was insignificant, but the thought and care in its make-up were worth a great deal.

### Making a High Collar.

Suits of checks and other mixed fabrics, which are made without fur collars and with open collars and often with open collars of the regulation notched sort, can be converted into high collared suits with the help of a little standing collar of fur. The coat is simply closed to the throat and the little fur collar is worn over the up-turned collar of the coat—with a decidedly smart result.

### Assertive Velvet.

A brilliant-hued velvet must be chosen and worn with care—it looks twice as assertive as the same color in any other fabric.

## DRESS ACCESSORIES IN STYLE

Triangular pockets trimmed with buttons are of dark blue taffeta lined with gray blue taffeta, and are on a dress of beige taffeta. A pretty extreme in pockets is a bit of a patch pocket of taffeta on marquisette, terminating in long ends of narrow ribbon.

Very narrow box-plaited ruching is used around the bottom of bodices, to edge cuffs and deep pocket effects at the sides of a skirt, or it is placed in a narrow width around the bottom of a skirt. A dress of sheer material has the skirt carried above the belt in ruche effect.

A charming sleeve of chiffon or other transparent material is slightly gathered at the armhole, and at the dropped shoulder line a great deal of fullness is attached. The sleeve drops very full to below the elbow, where it is caught by two bands of ribbon tied in tiny bows.

The full short skirt is still with us, and it is perhaps a little fuller, though not quite so short, but its fullness and its shortness are emphasized by the use of circular trimmings, folds, flounces, tucks and even embroidery. Sleeves, too, are decidedly fuller than last season.

The combination of two materials, the tight waist and the flaring ruffles, are spring features. There will be checks, small, large, self-toned and even checked checks for suits, frocks and motor coats.

Among smart underwear are seen very short drawers with a ruffle attached to a yoke and mounted on three rows of cording. Another ruffle goes around the lower edge and up the sides. The ruffles are starched to

carry out the pannier effect of a gown. The newest corset covers have basques of lace or ruffles forming panniers on the sides. Silk voile is much used for lingerie.

### Plain Summer Hat



A Charming Model is This. It Has a High Crown and Exceedingly Narrow Brim. It is Covered With a Daintily Figured Silk and Effectively Trimmed With Two Rosettes in Front.

## TO GIVE KIDDIE PLEASURE

Every little kiddie would appreciate the gift of a cover for the tray of the high chair. Get white linen and cut it to fit the shape of the tray. Bind the cover with tape if you do not care to take the time to scallop it.

The child will appreciate a cunning design embroidered on the cover. The design will amuse him while waiting for his food to be served. Any character from the nursery stories can be transplanted to the cover. If you cannot find a design in the shops, take one from a book with a pointed pencil and piece of carbon paper; you will have no trouble tracing it. Outline the figure in black or dark line.

The same design might be used to decorate a bib. The bib, like the cover, can be bound with tape. Provide the piece around the neck with button and buttonhole. The pieces forming a belt can be fitted in the same way or, if preferred, a clamp can fasten the belt.

Jack and Jill would be very glad to ornament a useful set of this kind.

Or Little Miss Muffet would scarcely mind the spider if she were embroidered in pretty colors to match her little frock, and were intended to give pleasure to a good little boy or girl.

### Handsome New Wraps.

Handsome new evening wraps, instead of being made of brocaded silk, are of plain colored charmeuse or satin nocturne with huge, splashing figures wrought with beads in brocade effect. One model is of black charmeuse heavy and soft, embroidered in big motifs, shaped like the ace of clubs, with black, white and gold heads. The wrap is trimmed with white fox fur and is lined with white satin.

### Waist Lines.

There is a waist line to some of the envelope chemises, for they are held in with tucks, shirrs, and gathers. This arrangement would make it possible to wear them over the corset, in the form of corset covers.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.) (Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR MARCH 19

PHILIP AND THE ETHIOPIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 8:26, 40. GOLDEN TEXT—Understandest thou what thou readeest?—Acts 8:30.

Beginning at verse four, chapter eight, we enter upon the second great division of the Book of the Acts. It marks the beginning of preaching outside of Jerusalem and also the employment of lay-preachers. The persecution of the Jerusalem church was chiefly led by Paul (v. 3) and resulted in a wider dissemination of the good news (v. 4). Philip the deacon went to Samaria where multitudes heard and saw (vv. 5, 8) and where a remarkable work of grace attended his dealing with Simon Magnus, who thought he could buy the gift of the Holy Spirit bestowed by the apostles (v. 9-24). The apostles returned to Jerusalem (v. 25) leaving Philip to continue his great revival in Samaria.

I. Divine Preparation. vv. 26, 27 a. The marvelous way God leads us; ways we do not comprehend, to accomplish his great designs is nowhere better illustrated than here. Philip's work would seem to demand his undivided and personal supervision, but he exhibits his superior wisdom by at once obeying this new command (Heb. 11:3). The Samaritan road joined the great Jerusalem highway to Egypt in the midst of uncultivated pasture land. Philip carried "sealed orders" and as he came to Gaza he met this man from the region south of Egypt, who was probably a Jewish proselyte, having adopted their religion, and was returning from worshipping at Jerusalem.

II. Diligent Study. v. 27-29. Philip overheard this high official as he was reading aloud from the prophecy by Isaiah, probably from the Greek translation. The Spirit directed Philip to join himself to this evidently honest inquirer, not because of his wealth and position but because he was a seeker after truth (John 7:17, 25; 8:12). This statesman gives us a most simple and practical illustration (v. 28, 30) of how to study the Bible and to improve the time occupied in traveling. Both Luke, who wrote the Book of Acts, and Philip, the evangelist, seem to accept all of Isaiah with out reservation. This method of reading study is the one that will surely secure for us revelations from God.

III. Direct Instruction. v. 30-35. We do not advocate indiscriminate assault upon every passing stranger in our desire to do personal work. Philip took each step as directed by the Holy Spirit. If we are attuned to the Spirit's "small voice" we will surely hear his "Go near" which will send us to those whom we may win for Christ. It is true that this passage from the prophet Isaiah is somewhat obscure and, apart from Jesus of Nazareth, irreconcilable. "In his humiliation his judgment (justice) was taken away"—a fair trial not given; "his generation who shall declare," (Am. 8: V.) i. e., his contemporaries who among them considered that he was cut off out of the land of the living (New Cent. Bible). Prof. G. A. Smith has declared that "none but prejudiced Jews have ever denied that this great prophecy, known as the fifty-third of Isaiah, was fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, and achieved all of its details in him alone." Philip's question was a pertinent one; good for this present time, and the eunuch's reply was much more frank than many professed Christians of today would be willing to admit. We have one who is ready to guide even as God met this ruler's need (John 14:26; 16:13; 1 John 2:27). The two portraits here presented of the Messiah are seemingly irreconcilable and are still a great puzzle to the Jews. Prince of Peace, despised and rejected; Suffering Savior, King eternal; there are many such seeming paradoxes. Infidels and rationalists have propounded such theories as "suffering Israel," but how can the sufferer be represented as suffering for the sins of others than himself? (v. 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12) and these others be "my people" (i. e., Israel) versus eight.

Philip "began" at that same point of contact and "preached Jesus." Indeed this chapter is full of Christ. Jesus is the central subject of all Scripture. Philip explained the humiliation of Christ and the glories of the Messiah's kingdom. There is no higher work than to help others to a clearer vision.

IV. Declared Faith. v. 36-40. The eunuch had doubtless seen the rite of baptism in Jerusalem and at the first opportunity he desired to make public his new found faith. Baptism is confession and a symbol (Rom. 6:1-6) and immediately after the eunuch's declaration of faith (v. 37) Philip at once administered the rite, after which, his work being done, Philip is whisked away while the eunuch journeyed on "rejoicing."

These two men were total strangers, yet this wayside conversation gains one who must have heralded far the Gospel as he witnessed along his journey and in his home land.

Philip made Caesarea his home and twenty years later met Paul in that city (Acts 21:8). Philip worked without the machinery of an "organized movement" and evidently without any emphasis upon the offering.

Do we look for the Spirit's personal leading?

Are we ready for every opportunity?

Can we tell men the way of life, how to become a Christian?

How many Sunday school teachers can intelligently use the word of God in answering the inquiry, "What must I do to be saved?"

## ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS WITH TURKEYS



An Excellent Specimen of the Favorite American Fowl.

The first essential for success with turkeys is to procure vigorous, healthy stock from which to breed. These should preferably be unrelated, although I have known some people to have very good success with hens and gobblers procured from the same flock. But I would not advise anyone to keep up this practice, writes Anna Lansdown in Denver Field and Farm. Turkeys should be fed very sparingly during the breeding season and allowed to forage for most of their living, as an overfat condition is likely to result in soft-shelled eggs and lack of fertility. It is well also to supply them with ground oyster shells.

I usually set the early turkey eggs under chicken hens, letting the turkey hens lay two clutches before allowing them to set, excepting that I like to have one turkey hen hatch off early and then when the chicken hens leave their broods she will usually take the whole flock out foraging for the insects which are their natural food, and upon which they thrive best. The eggs may be tested out the same as chicken eggs, although it is well to wait until the seventh day before testing. In dry weather it is a good plan to pour a cupful of lukewarm water in the nest once a week. The little turks are not as able to stand cold as little chickens, and if the weather is chilly and stormy when they are hatched it is well to keep them in a box in the house at first.

Great care should be taken to keep their coops and especially their sleeping quarters dry, as dampness is likely to be fatal to them. They should also be cleaned frequently. When hatched under chicken hens I keep them up in coops until they are a week old, then let them run loose for an hour or

two the first day and an hour or so longer each day until they are strong enough to run out all day. The chicken hen, being more fussy and rapid in her movements than a turkey hen, seems to time them too much if this care is not taken. For food I give them hard-boiled eggs chopped fine when I have tested out the eggs on hand, but my main dependence is a mixture of yellow corn meal and curd made from milk. This should be mixed to a firm consistency, not sloppy, and no more should be given than they will eat up clean in ten minutes. If too much is given them they will overeat, become droopy and lose appetite. I also give them plenty of chopped chives, or dandelions, of which they are extremely fond and may have all they will eat.

While they are in coops I feed about once in two hours, but after they run loose they will pick up a good deal of their living. Millet or steel-cut oats may also be fed. If sudden rains come up they must be looked after, as it does not take a great deal of rain to chill them until they are helpless. After the poulters are one or two months old they become stronger and harder and will not require much care. One great cause of trouble with turkeys is overfeeding, which is apt to induce liver trouble. After they are large as much grain as they will eat up clean in ten minutes, fed twice a day, is usually enough, and in the breeding season once a day is better. Even when fattening for market purposes grain should not be left where they can have access to it most of the time or sickness is likely to result. Where grasshoppers abound the birds will aid greatly in keeping them down and there is nothing on which turkeys thrive better.

## SUNSHINE FOR POULTRY MITE

One of Best Disinfectants as Well as Great Foe to Insect—Keep the Henhouse Clean.

Everyone knows the gray poultry mite which takes on a distinct reddish tint after the meal of blood. It is commonest in dark, damp, dirty poultry houses where it thrives upon filth, and the logical remedies recommended by T. J. Talbot of the Missouri college of agriculture are sunshine, ventilation, and cleanliness. The henhouse should be so constructed that it can easily be kept clean and that there will be no cracks or crevices in the roosts or elsewhere to furnish hiding places for the mite during the daytime when they are not on the fowls. They feed at night, crawling from fowl to fowl, so that one infested bird may introduce them into the entire flock.

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants as well as a great foe to the mite, and it should be given access to just as much of the henhouse as possible. Regular spraying with kerosene emulsion, strong tobacco solution, or commercial stock dips will help greatly. Commercial lime sulphur and miscible oils put on the market in such form that they will mix readily with water for use in spraying orchards are also helpful in combating the mite.

One application is not enough and the spray should be repeated in about a week in order to kill the young which may have developed from the eggs laid about the roosts or in the

lith before the first spraying. It should be applied with sufficient force to penetrate all cracks and crevices.

Kerosene emulsion properly prepared at home will give as good results as anything which can be purchased. Mr. Talbot gives the following directions for making it: Dissolve half a pound of laundry soap, or a pound of lye soap, in a gallon of soft water; take the solution off the fire and add two gallons of kerosene before cooling. Mix them thoroughly by churning ten or fifteen minutes and use one part of the emulsion to eight or nine parts of water when ready to apply.

One part boiled lime sulphur made exactly as for orchard spraying may be mixed with eight parts of water, and the commercial stock dips may be used in accordance with printed directions usually furnished with them. Strong tea made by boiling tobacco stems in water gives good results, and whitewashing should not be neglected. Spray pumps of many different sizes and types will give good results. Bucket pumps, knapsack sprayers, and automatic sprayers will be useful in the garden and orchard as well as in the henhouse, although a longer hose or extension rod will be needed in the orchard. A harrel pump or power sprayer may be used with good results if it is already on hand, but is more expensive than the average farm needs for henhouse work.

### Cleanliness Is Essential.

Absolute cleanliness is the foremost essential in killing, plucking and preparing ducks for market.

### Avoid Moth Ball Nest Eggs.

Nest eggs are not necessary, but if any are used, they should be of china. Moth ball nest eggs or those made of other substances that give off odors sufficiently strong to keep lice away, should not be used in nests, as the odors will affect the quality of the eggs. Moth ball nest eggs especially give the eggs a camphorlike taste that make them unfit for eating.

### Treating Frosted Combs.

As soon as noticed frosted combs and wattles should be rubbed with snow or bathed in ice water until the frost is out, and then greased with vaseline.

### Mixture for Laying Hens.

A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which should be scattered in the litter.

### Success With Poultry.

Successful handling of poultry in the winter depends upon feed and care. Remember this when looking after the chickens.

### Cut Apple Tree Scions.

Cut scions of apple trees and make hard-wood cuttings of willow, dogwood, etc., for next year's planting. Store in sawdust or sand in such a way that they may not get wet or dry out.

### Care for Currant Bushes.

The branches of currant bushes should be drawn close together and tied to prevent the snow from breaking them down.

### Test All Seed Corn.

Don't wait and wait and wait too long before making sure of your seed corn. There will be a scramble.

### Efficient Farming.

Clear your land even to the fence corners. Farming, to be profitable, must be on the basis of high efficiency.

### Stall Watering System.

A stall-watering system adds to the profits of the dairy or feeding barn.

### Milk for the Calves.

Raise calves on clean, warm, sweet milk, fed regularly.

## NO CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA

No War Tax on Land—Embargo on Shipment of Live Stock Removed.

During the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease in some portions of the United States, an embargo was placed upon inter-state shipments. This also had an effect upon shipments to Canada, and necessarily an embargo was placed upon them, making it almost impossible for upwards of a year to ship cattle into Canada, from the United States. This was especially hard on the settler. As a result, Western Canada lost a number of settlers, they being unable to take their live stock with them. Canada is practically free from horse and cattle diseases, and the wish of the authorities is to keep it so.

Recently, though, an order has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, removing the embargo, and settlers are now free to take in the number of head of horses or cattle that are permitted by the Customs authorities and the freight regulations. This will be welcome news to those whose intention it is to move to Canada, taking with them stock that they have had in their possession for six months, and which it is the intention to use on land that they will farm in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

There are thousands of splendid homesteads of 160 acres each in any of these provinces, that may be had upon the payment of a ten-dollar entry fee and fulfilling the requisite living and cultivation duties. These lands are well adapted to the growing of all the small grains, and besides, having an abundance of grass, and sufficient shelter, they are well adapted to the raising of stock.

If one prepares to purchase land, there could be no better time than the present. Prices are low, and particulars may be had from any of the land companies, of which there are several, or from the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, whose holdings are in the older settled districts, and whose terms are exceedingly easy to the settler. What these lands will do in the matter of production cannot be more strongly emphasized than in reading the reports of the crops throughout all parts of the Canadian West in 1915. Yields of 50, 60, and as high as 70 bushels of wheat to the acre were numerous, while reports of yields of from 30 to 45 bushels per acre were common. Oats as high as 130 bushels per acre are reported, 50 and 60 bushels per acre being ordinary. The prices realized by farmers have placed most of them on "easy street."

Lately there have appeared articles in a number of United States newspapers to the effect that there was conscription in Canada, or that such a law was likely to be put into effect. We have it from the highest authority in the Dominion that there is no truth in the statement. Sir Robert Borden at the opening of Canadian parliament on January 17th, said:

"In the first few months of the war I clearly stated that there would not be conscription in Canada. I repeat that statement today."

This statement should set at rest the conscription talk that has been so freely used to influence those who may be considering settling in Canada during the war.

It has also been said that there was a war tax on land. Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, over his own signature has denied this, and the promoters of the different provinces join in saying "such a report is absolutely untrue, and has no foundation whatever in fact, nor is there likely ever to be any such tax upon land in Canada."

The general prosperity of Western Canada farmers and business institutions is such that Canada is well able to take care of the extra war expenses without any direct war taxation. This has been well illustrated by the magnificent response to the Dominion Government's recent bond issue, which was more than doubly subscribed for within the first eight hours of its being offered to the public.

(The above appears as an advertisement and is paid for by the Dominion Government which authorizes its publication.)



## TOWNSEND

Mr. Eckman, of Wilmington, visited Earl Shockley on Wednesday.

G. Ralph VanDyke and family, of Mt. Pleasant, spent Sunday with his parents here.

L. L. Maloney and family, of Wilmington, spent the week-end at W. A. Scott's.

Miss Lulu Ratledge spent the week-end with Mrs. Margaret Pierce, in Middletown.

Mrs. W. N. Watts spent Tuesday and Wednesday with her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Jones, in Wilmington.

Mr. George Shockley having recently purchased a home in Wilmington, will soon remove his family there.

B. G. Lockerman returned to Washington, D. C., Monday, after spending several days at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, of Smyrna, spent Sunday with W. N. Watts and wife.

Mrs. John Beauchamp, of Perryville, Md., spent Monday and Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Reynolds.

Mrs. John Townsend has returned home after three weeks' visit with relatives in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Mrs. George Bennett returned home Monday after making her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shockley, of Greensboro, a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arters, of Wilmington, were entertained Sunday at the home of her parents, B. G. Lockerman and family.

Miss Anna G. VanDyke returned home Monday from a week's visit in Delaware City, the guest of Miss Mary Jester.

Miss Rich, of Delaware College, gave an interesting and helpful talk at the Parent-Teachers' meeting Tuesday evening.

The entertainment held at Old Van Dyke's School House last Friday night by the Blackbird Dramatic club, was well attended.

Miss Susan Ratledge, of West Chester State Normal School, is spending her Spring vacation at the home of her parents, Nathaniel Ratledge.

Miss Ethelwyn Maloney and her four assistants, Mrs. George Ginn, Mrs. Otha Marvel, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Hayman entertained the Ladies' Aid Society at the former's home on Wednesday evening.

After spending six weeks with her son, G. Lloyd Knotts and wife at City Point, Va., Mrs. Clara Knotts was suddenly called home on account of the death of her brother, Walter Voshell, aged 48 years, who died Thursday in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. The remains were brought to Smyrna Saturday, and interment made in Smyrna cemetery.

Missionary service was conducted in the M. E. Church Sunday evening. The program was rendered by members of the Sunday School. The choir which was composed of the young boys and girls are to be congratulated for the manner in which their melodious voices entertained the listeners, not only was it pleasing to see so many young people out, but to take such an active part to make the day successful. Mrs. Susan Lodge, of Pennsylvania, gave a talk or Missionary work. Collection netted \$150.

The meeting of the Home and School League at Townsend, was called to order by the vice-president in absence of the president on account of sickness. I was opened by singing "Brighten the Corner Where You Are" W. E. Har led in prayer. It was agreed that our meetings would be changed from the second Tuesday to the second Monday night in each month. Twenty new members joined. Mrs. Austin Hart and Mrs. Joseph Jones were appointed to the committee to look after the financial entertainment for next month. Miss Maloney read Watching the Sparking. A recitation, "No More Spanking," by Gilbert Hayden. Singing, by Sadie Carrow. Prof. Mary E. Rich, of Delaware College, gave a very interesting as well as instructive talk on "Present Day Truths in Education." The meeting was closed by singing, "America."

On Monday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Howe, national counselor of the Daughters of America, of New York City, gave a lecture on foreign patriotism. Mr. Richard Hodgson and Mr. D. P. Hutchison were called on to make an address. Miss Ethelwyn Maloney recited "Susan Sparking", and Misses Helen Reynolds, Naomi Shockley and Gladys Pollitt sang "Mother" and also "Face to Face" which was much enjoyed by all. Ice cream and cake were served. Afterward a dance was given for the young folks. Those present were, Mrs. Daisy Johnson, Mrs. S. A. Collins, John Guessford and wife, Harry Austin and wife, Nathaniel VanHorn and wife, Misses Virgil Stant, Corinne Outten, Helen Reynolds, Naomi Shockley, Gladys Pollitt, Reba Rittenhouse, Elizabeth Shockley, Mary Start, Ethelwyn Maloney and Katie Ratledge; Messrs. Roland Reynolds, Frank Hutchison, Frank Collins, John Timmons, C. C. Serverson, Vernon Watts, Randolph Reynolds, Lester Daniels, Raymond Lambdon and Doc Jacobs.

## Max Weissman, Tailor

We wish to call our readers attention to the ad. of Mr. Max Weissman, who has just opened a tailor shop in the store occupied by The Blome Bakery on North Broad street, where he promises to give his personal attention to customers wishing first-class suits made, repairing, pressing and cleaning done at reasonable figures.

Mr. Weissman is not only a good tailor, but he is a red hot American though a naturalized citizen, thinks America the finest country in the world and would fight all creation for her.

## TIME TO FERTILIZE LAWNS

Home owners who wish to get the best results from their lawns should begin to work on them the last of February or early in March, according to the lawn specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Too many people delay giving any attention to their grass plots until the weather becomes warm and thus lose an opportunity to take advantage of melting snow and the alternate night freezing and thawing of the ground.

If the lawn has not already been fertilized, some form of commercial fertilizer should be used at once. Manure applied this late will not be effective in most cases. Ground bone is probably the best fertilizer to use, although tankage and first scraps, some of which, however, have an unpleasant smell, also give good results, prepared sheep manure is an excellent fertilizer for use at this season. Cottonseed meal where obtainable at a low enough price may be used to advantage. In connection with these fertilizers, however, it is desirable to use some wood ashes or other fertilizer containing potash. As fertilizers with this element are unusually high priced this year, the natural inclination will be to use minimum quantities. With soils that have been well fertilized in the past, failure to use a normal amount of potash will probably not affect the lawn badly in one season. These fertilizers should be applied at the earliest possible moment.

Temptation to get on the lawn and clean it up is strong as soon as the snow is gone and the weather begins to settle. Impatience, however, should be curbed until the ground is settled fairly well, so that footmarks will not show on the turf. Where a lawn has been trampled down during the winter or played upon when it was soft in winter or take steps to compact its surface at the earliest possible moment. This compacting, however, should not be done until all trash has been removed. As soon as the ground is sufficiently settled so that a rake does not dig the turf, the owner should rake it gently with a wooden-toothed rake. Frequently, however, all that is necessary is to pick off the litter. If a lawn has been covered with manure in the fall, it will be necessary to break the manure up with a rake in the spring, and remove some of the coarser portions. A wooden rake is best for this purpose, as it will leave so much more of the fine material upon the ground.

## ODESSA

Howard Morris was a visitor to Chester last week.

Messrs. Frank Jones and Harry Whitely were brief visitors in town last week.

Mrs. Harvey Hall, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her father, Levi VanHorn.

Joseph Heller, wife and daughter, Elizabeth, spent Sunday with relatives near Mt. Pleasant.

Richard Lightcap and John F. Morris have returned to Leipsic, after spending sometime here.

Epworth League Devotional service on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, "A World Program for the League." Leader, Mr. Joseph G. Brown. Everybody welcome.

## HONOR ROLL

The following pupils of Odessa School are on the honor roll for the month of February:

10th grade—Oka Wallace, Naomi Morgan, Mildred Phillips.

9th grade—Dorothy Reynolds, Hilda Craig, Elsie Shipley, Emily Webb, Kenneth Rhodes, Joseph Kumpke.

7th grade—Mary Craig, George Morgan, Harrison Davis.

6th grade—Helen McGee, Sarah Sacks, 5th grade—Clara Thornton, Anna Sacks, Walter Dulin.

4th grade—Helen Muehlberger, Karl Morris.

3rd grade—Gladys Muehlberger, Rachel Thornton, William Morris, Preston Morris, Charles Shetler.

2nd grade—Donald Quigley, Alice Reynolds, Charles Thornton, William Phillips, Frank Ferguson.

1st grade—Alvin Long, Robert Foraker, Joseph Sacks, Agnes Ennis.

Primary grade—Margaret McCoy, Charles West, James Thornton, Edward McGee, Harry Morgan.

## CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mrs. James Willis and children are visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. George Borem, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Eder, of Elkton, visited her parents near town, over Sunday.

Mrs. Arthur Mackie, of Providence, has been visiting her sister Mrs. Leila Thornton, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver Potts, of Elkton, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan over the week-end.

The Fire Company is arranging for the third annual dance, to be held in Masonic Hall, Easter Monday, April 24.

Miss Evelyn Kibler has returned home after spending some time with her brother Mr. Thomas Kibler in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lindsey, Jr., and son, of Wilmington, have been recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lindsey, Sr.

Miss Nannie H. Wright, of Mt. St. Agnes College, Mt. Washington, spent the week-end with her mother Mrs. Margaret Wright.

Fogel & Burstan's \$3, \$4 and \$5 Spring Hat Display will be the largest, finest they have ever shown.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure  
No Alum—No Phosphate

## MAY GO TO SUPREME COURT

It is altogether likely that another suit may be started and taken to the United States Supreme Court to test the right of the Coleman duPont Road (Inc.) to condemn a right of way up to 200 feet in width for the construction of the proposed duPont Boulevard from the southern to the northern boundary of Delaware.

Colonel John G. Townsend, of Selbyville, who has been one of the most aggressive advocates of the duPont Boulevard in the State, and who, to a great extent, is responsible for securing most of the boulevard right of way through Sussex county, recently remarked to some persons who inquired of him how the boulevard was progressing; that there were two farms between Milford and Ellendale whose owners decline to sell a right of way even at three times the assessed valuation of the land, and he said that there is now talk of litigation being started to get a Supreme Court decision on the right of the boulevard corporation to condemn a right of way.

"Unless the Clendaniel case could be restored to the Supreme Court docket, an entirely new case would have to be started in Delaware, and would have to be an outcome of some land owner resisting condemnation proceedings. Colonel Townsend recently bought the Clendaniel farm. The Simpson and Whitehead farms are said to be the only properties between Georgetown and Milford through which a right of way has not been obtained.

General duPont expects to have more than twenty miles of the boulevard from Selbyville to near Ellendale finished in the spring, and if the right of way is obtained through the Simpson and Whitehead farms, General duPont will continue the concrete highway to Milford by summer time. This would give Sussex county a boulevard about thirty-six miles in length through the entire county. The State of Maryland will build a macadam highway from Selbyville to Berlin to connect with that State's network of modern roads.

## BUSINESS FRIENDS

When you send your dollar off to some mail order house or distant store you get what you pay for and no more. The fluffy-haired girl who handles it cares nothing for you. The merchant whom you helped to enrich never hears of you. The transaction has no aftermath, except possibly the effort to turn an unsatisfactory purchase.

When you buy goods at home you make business ties. The proprietor and his clerks want to keep your trade and will return your favors in any way they can. A consistent policy of home buying creates a circle of loyal business friends. If you are in trade for yourself in your home town, this is absolutely necessary to success. And it is exceedingly helpful to anyone else.

Success comes largely by favor. Many people wonder how some fellows get along so easily. Usually there is no magic or secret about it. They have been trying all their lives to make friends. If they have anything to sell, whether a line of merchandise or personal services, a host of their neighbors around them are glad to turn things their way. Buying goods in one's home town is the simplest and easiest way to create helpful business relations. And it costs nothing.

A special display of \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 Hats on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, March 23, 24 and 25.

L. M. SCOTT.

## A MARVELOUS MOVIE TREAT!

The Transcript believes Mr. H. S. Newman by his generous assistance to several public charities and to local interests, has earned the right to receive at the hands of the citizens of Middletown a liberal patronage of his Moving Picture Show.

Next Thursday evening, March 23d, the reality of a big battle will be brought home to all who are present to see the marvelously realistic views of the awful war in Europe, taken by a cinematograph artist, Edwin F. Weigle, at the risk of his life on the actual fighting line—a thing never dreamed of till now.

This remarkable photographing of a mighty battle was made possible by the official assistance of the German general in command, no doubt, with a view to giving the exploits of the Teuton arms a world-wide advertisement that might help the German cause. That cause is now a lost one, but these pictures are serving the much better purpose of illustrating the fearful damage these war crazed Germans could do were they to turn their engines of destruction against our country on land as they already are doing on the sea. Quite apart from the thrilling, truthful wonders these pictures show they should be seen by every thoughtful patriot who loves his country and his own fireside, and remembers that today his land is almost as helpless to defend itself against this modern engineering of scientific war, as a six months old babe. 20c and 10c is all the charge to see the amazing six reel sights, which have for weeks jammed two of the biggest houses in New York City. On half the proceeds of these views taken by the staff artist of the Chicago Tribune, go to the Blind and Crippled Soldiers' Fund. It is the chance of a life time, so do not miss it.

Largest line Ladies' Spring Hats ever seen here, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Wait for our Grand Opening.

Fogel & Burstan.

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

J. H. Emerson agent for the Model T Evans Combination Vacuum Sweeper.

FOR SALE—One good delivery wagon and set of harness, nearly new. M. BANNING & SON.

FOR SALE—700 Wire Fence Posts, 7 feet. MRS. L. M. WILLIAMS, Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Twenty-two shares Capital Stock Citizens National Bank, Middletown, Del. Will sell as whole or divide to suit. GEORGE JANVIER, Middletown, Del.

WANTED—A woman for general housework. Good wages, permanent position. A. J. COVERDALE, Phone 7-R-4 Newark. Stanton, Del.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remaining unclaimed in the post-office, for the week ending March 9th, 1916: John Edward Mackey, Edward Camminle, George Brown, J. G. Burris, Louis Lodine, Mrs. William Alfrey.

The Transcript \$1.00

## In New Hands

I have purchased the good will and business of Joseph Pritchett, and am open to do your WHEELWRIGHTING and BLACKSMITHING at his old stand in Townsend, Del. I have secured the services of a good mechanic and guarantee satisfaction in all of my work.

N. W. VANHORN,  
Townsend, Del.

## SUCCESS INSURANCE

A Business Education is a gilt-edged policy against failure for ambitious young men and young women. It insures position, promotion and independence.

*Golden College*

courses in Commercial, Shorthand and Secretarial training have aided thousands to succeed. They will qualify YOU for high-grade employment. We assist graduates to positions.

Our catalog gives full information; ask for YOUR copy now.

GOLDEY COLLEGE Wilmington, Del.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE

## Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, made March 8th, 1916, will be exposed to sale at public vendue

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4th, 1916

At 11 o'clock A. M.

At the County Court House, in the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware, the following described Real Estate of the estate of William C. Thomas, late of Blackbird Hundred, Delaware, deceased, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Thomas' Corner, in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, on the Northernly side of the public road leading from Clayton, Delaware, to Cypress, Maryland, bounded by land of John H. Thomas, by land late of the heirs of William H. Money, land formerly of the heirs of Peter Oneil and land of James H. Roberts, containing forty-two acres and sixty square perches of land, more or less, and having thereon erected a frame barn.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

Franklin Brockson, Trustee.

Attest: NORMAN P. CROUCH, Clerk O. C. Wilmington, Del. March 9th, 1916.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Notice is hereby given that the shares or interests of Edwin F. Thomas, John H. Thomas, Catherine V. Russell, James C. Thomas, Winfield S. Thomas and Ida E. Young, in and to the above described land and premises, will be sold as above stated, and all persons having or claiming any lien or encumbrance against the share or interest of any of the said parties, in said land and premises, are hereby notified to appear in the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, on or after May 12th, A. D. 1916, and make proof of such claim.

FRANKLIN BROCKSON, Trustee.

## Protect Yourself

Accident, Sickness & Death

Liberal Adjustment

Agents Wanted

Write House Office

106-8 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Loan Notice!

The Stated Annual Meeting of The Odessa Loan Association of Odessa, Del., will be held at the Academy,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 28th, 1916

At 7 o'clock P. M.

At which time a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer will be elected to serve one year and three (3) Directors to serve three years.

L. V. ASPRILL, JR., Secretary.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)



AS BEAUTIFUL AS THE FLOWERS OF SPRING. TIME ARE OUR ENCHANTING. STYLISH. NEW GOODS. JUST COME IN AND SEE THEM. THEN YOU WILL BUY THE NEW OUTFIT YOU NEED. AND WHEN YOU WEAR IT YOU WILL FEEL PROUD.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY WHAT YOU NEED FOR SPRING AT OUR STORE. WE ARE AFTER A BIG VOLUME OF BUSINESS: TO GET THE BIG VOLUME WE MAKE OUR PRICES LITTLE.

WE TELL ONLY THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR GOODS.

J. B. Messick  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

## A New Tailor

I have opened on North Broad Street, Middletown, Delaware, in the store room formerly occupied by Edmund Bloome an up-to-date TAILOR SHOP where I will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction as I make all garments myself and give each customer two or three fittings. I solicit a trial order to convince you that I can do what I claim. Pressing, cleaning and dyeing done at short notice at the lowest prices.

MAX WEISSMAN, Middle town, Del.

North Broad Street

## Lee Heller

ODESSA, DEL.

## Paper Hanger

Estimates Given

Phone 260 R 14

## The Mutual Loan Association

The forty third Annual meeting of "The Mutual Loan Association of Middletown, Delaware," will be held on March 21st, 1916, at 7 o'clock, in the evening, in the office of the Secretary, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer to serve one year, also three Directors to serve three years.

ALFRED G. Cox, Secretary.

# Shoes for the Family

OUR full and varied stocks of high-grade Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, footwear of all kinds from the elegant shoes of Fashion to the strong working brogans, have made our Store the head-quarters for Fine Shoes. And to keep our reputation good in this regard, we have laid in for our Spring and Summer trade an unusually large assortment of first class shoes of every description and for every member of the family. We give below a few illustrations:

## Ladies' Shoes

We have a select lot of the finest leathers made up in the latest shapes for Ladies, both high and low, in button or lace, with "spool heels" or low flat ones, rubber soles, etc. We offer our lady patrons a big variety from which to choose, and all for very reasonable prices—in fact some of these shoes are SAMPLES, bought way below usual figures, and we give our patrons the benefit of this low buy.

## Men's Shoes

We have the same full assortment in Men's Shoes, high or low, lace or button and of all leathers, and sizes. Some of these are also SAMPLES and the prices of them all will please.

## Children's Shoes

We offer every parent needing Shoes for the boys and girls, a large stock of Shoes of first quality and fine workmanship—shoes that will look well and wear well—all sizes from the infant to the biggest girl or boy. But best of all we promise these parents that the prices will satisfy no less than the goods themselves. Some of these Children's Shoes are also SAMPLES. Don't fail to inspect our stocks.

Our regular patrons know so well from trial the superior quality of all the shoes we sell, that we don't need to speak of it. We cordially invite others to try us once and see how we make our word good—First Class Shoes—Highest Quality—Lowest Prices.

## FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE





## Colds Make Backs Ache

MORE aching backs, more kidney troubles come in March, than in any other month. Slushy sidewalks, dampness, raw winds and sudden changes cause chills and colds. And chills or colds tend to hurt the kidneys. It is good sense to use a kidney remedy when recovering from a cold and at any time when suffering from a lame back, sharp pains when stooping or lifting, dizzy spells, irregular or annoying kidney action, and a run-down, nervous state.

Don't delay and take a chance of getting dropsy, gravel, Bright's disease or some other serious kidney disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the best recommended, special kidney remedy. All over the world grateful people frankly praise Doan's.

### Here's What Virginia People Say:

Reed S. Black, 131 Wine St., Hampton, Va., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have certainly benefited me. I have taken them different times when I have felt weakness and pain across my back and they have never failed to give me quick relief. After taking cold, my kidneys are apt to become disordered but I can depend on Doan's Kidney Pills to fix me up in good shape."

Mrs. Minnie E. Posey, 125 Duke St., Alexandria, Va., says: "Grip left my kidneys in bad shape and my back ached intensely. I felt tired and languid all the time and was sometimes so dizzy I could hardly get around. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me relief as soon as I used them and since taking two boxes my back hasn't ached and my health has been good."

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

At All Stores, 50c a Box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### At the Boarding House.

"Is this beef too rare for you, Mr. Simpkins?"

"Well, since you ask me, Mrs. Skinner, I would like it a little oftener."

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria.

Sometimes when a man talks about his principles he means his prejudices.

**GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE**

**RHEUMACIDE**

The Old Reliable Remedy for acute, chronic or muscular RHEUMATISM

Rheumatic Gout or Lumbago

RHEUMACIDE is not a preparation that gives only temporary relief, but it is designed to remove the cause and drives the poison from the system.

At All Druggists

Why not do something for your Corns, Callouses, Bunions, and Aching, Tired, Tender, Swollen, Swollen

## FEET

### JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP

will remove them at once and make you worth-while. The safe and sure remedy composed of the old and reliable ingredients—borax, soda, and lard. See for cake at first class drug! As we want people to know, low cost, plenty good, please write for our price list. THOMAS GILL SOAP CO., 711-17 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## NURSERY STOCK!!!

All kinds of fruit, ornamental and shade trees, berry bushes, flowering shrubs and plants. Write us for prices wholesale and retail. Catalogue free. Do not order until you see our prices. FRANKLIN DAVID NURSERY CO., Wm. F. Stone, Trustee, Baltimore, Md.

## The Bride's Book

A Useful Booklet for Every Girl

Some of the topics treated are: "Care of Health," "Preparation," "The Wedding," "The Reception," "Wedding Supper," etc. Price 25c. Write for it. Address KEYSTONE DISTRIBUTORS, Box 227, Allentown, Pa.

**WANTED** Reporters wanted for the Baltimore Sun. Good pay. Write for particulars. Address: Wm. F. Stone, Trustee, Baltimore, Md.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Buses convenient. Highest references. Write for particulars. W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 12-1916.

**Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915**

Farmer pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

**Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre**  
**Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre**  
**Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre**

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land, low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, or

J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Government Agent

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM GAS TRACTOR



Breaking Virgin Soil in Montana.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The rapid progress which has been occurring in the development of the farm gas tractor and the constantly increasing number of men who are purchasing or contemplating the purchase of one of these outfits seem to warrant the issuing of some information with regard to a feature concerning which there is considerable confusion, i. e., the power ratings of tractors.

Nearly everyone knows the definition of "horse power" as given in school arithmetics, etc., namely, "the power required to raise a weight of 33,000 pounds to a height of one foot in one minute." As this is a definite, fixed unit of power, one would naturally suppose that the horse-power ratings of two tractors would be a logical and reliable means of comparing their ability to perform work; that a tractor rated at 30 horse power on the drawbar would be twice as powerful and capable of doing twice as much work as one rated at 15 horse power on the drawbar, for example. This supposition would be correct but for the fact that there has been no definite standard used in ascertaining the horse power developed by tractors and the percentage of the power actually developed, which should be taken for their catalogue ratings. The various manufacturers have followed their own judgment in the matter, and as a result several methods of rating are being used, with a consequent lack of uniformity.

It is because of this fact that at the present time it is quite common to find two tractors doing practically the same amount of work and clearly of about equal power although with widely different catalogue ratings. It is obvious that either the outfit with a low catalogue rating has been underrated by its manufacturer or that the second machine has been overrated, or perhaps both have occurred. It would seem advisable, therefore, that steps be taken to bring about a standard rule for ascertaining and designating the horse power of tractors. It is not so important, perhaps, what particular method is followed so long as the same method is used by all manufacturers, thus avoiding having many varieties of the same power given such varying ratings.

A movement is already on foot in the department to bring about the adoption of some standard. Until one has been decided upon and adopted, it is suggested that farmers, in comparing different makes of tractors, should give particular attention to the number of plows pulled and the amount of work done by the various machines, and that less attention be paid to the catalogue ratings.

When outfits can be seen working side by side, as at the tractor demonstrations which are being held throughout the country, the amount of work done is of more value in comparing the relative power than are the manufacturers' ratings, unless exactly the same method has been used in each case.

The term "brake" or "belt" horse power mean exactly the same thing and are used to denote the amount of power which the engine will develop and transmit to a belt for stationary work, such as threshing. This amount of power may be computed by different formulas or may be ascertained definitely by actual measurement with a proper apparatus. This accounts for some of the lack of uniformity in ratings. Some companies carefully measure the amount of power developed by each engine before it leaves the factory and then give their engine a catalogue rating equivalent to its maximum power output; others will deduct a certain amount from the minimum horse power as ascertained and rate their engine at various percentages of this figure in order to be on the safe side, and to understate their outfit rather than overstate it, while some companies do not measure the amount of power the engine actually develops, but compute it. With the diameter of cylinder, the length of stroke, and the number of revolutions per minute known, the horse power which will be developed by an engine can be computed with a fair degree of accuracy, although there are a number of formulas used, several of which give somewhat different results.

In comparing the power of two tractors the speed at which they are moved must always be considered. A

Lucky Farmer. Lucky are the farmers who have well-filled silos, for the ensilage makes far better cattle, more milk, less labor in winter, and more profit.

Plan Next Year's Garden. The long evenings are good times to plan next year's garden and to study better methods.

Keep Pigs Comfortable. Pigs must be comfortable or there will be less every day.

Best of Farm Manures. Sheep manure is one of the best farm manures. It contains a large percentage of nitrogen and a portion of phosphoric acid and potash.

Vetch for Spring Pasture. To keep up the milk flow, use vetch with clover or pasture to furnish fall and spring pasture.

Hogs Are Fond of Beets. Hogs are very fond of sugar beets, and it pays to feed them.

tractor pulling two plows at two miles an hour will do the same amount of work as one pulling one plow and traveling at four miles an hour, other conditions being equal, and the horse power developed at the drawbar is the same, because the element of time enters into the determination of horse power. The slower any given tractor is geared to move the greater will be the load which it can pull at the drawbar, as it pulls it less rapidly. The amount of work done and the total amount of power exerted will remain practically the same.

It is obvious that in the case mentioned the tractor pulling one plow and running twice as fast as the one pulling two plows must move its own weight over the ground twice as many times as will the other tractor. If the weight of the two tractors is the same, it will be seen that twice as much power has been expended in moving the weight of the high-speed tractor as has been used by the one of low speed.

A great many farmers find it difficult to understand why a tractor of, say, ten horse power at the drawbar will not pull as heavy a load as will ten horses. This is not because a mechanical horse power is less than the amount of power developed by a horse, but is because of the fact that a horse has an enormous overload capacity—that is, a great deal stronger pull than he should normally maintain hour after hour.

A tractor, however, has very little overload capacity when pulling its normal load. Thus, if a tractor with a drawbar rating of ten horse power pulling its normal load of plows under average conditions should strike a particularly hard spot where the draft was double for a few minutes it would stall; while ten horses under similar conditions could readily increase their pull sufficient to meet the increased draft.

From this it will be seen that in cases where the draft will vary (and this occurs in practically all kinds of farm work because of grades, soil variation, etc.) the load which a tractor will handle satisfactorily is that which it can pull up the steepest grade or through the toughest soil in the field. This load may be only half of what it can pull under more favorable conditions in the same field. It will also be apparent that the working load of a tractor under ordinary farm conditions is considerably less than the normal load for its drawbar equivalent in horses, that is, a tractor of ten horse power on the drawbar will not pull, except under constantly favorable conditions, the load which a ten-horse team would normally pull. The difference might be said to be entirely in the overload capacity of these two prime movers. With a tractor its maximum power is practically its normal power because it is capable of pulling this load continuously but cannot carry anything in excess of this. On the other hand, the horse's normal load is much less than what he can do in an emergency.

Until a definite authoritative standard of rating tractors has been adopted, it is recommended that farmers when comparing different makes of tractors pay more attention to the amount of work actually done under like conditions and with practically the same fuel consumption than to the catalogue ratings.

Using a Separator in Severe Weather

Milk Should Not Be Allowed to Cool—Cold Skim Milk Is Not Good for the Calves.

The milk should be strained at once after milking while still warm. If allowed to cool the separator is likely to clog, and too much fat is lost in the skim milk, and the cold skim milk when fed to the calves is likely to cause scours and indigestion.

During the cold weather, pour a little hot water into the separator just before separation. This warms the separator parts, thereby preventing clogging and obtaining close skimming at once.

Can for Grub Worms. When digging the garden have a tin can near by for the grub worms.

Best of Farm Manures. Sheep manure is one of the best farm manures. It contains a large percentage of nitrogen and a portion of phosphoric acid and potash.

Vetch for Spring Pasture. To keep up the milk flow, use vetch with clover or pasture to furnish fall and spring pasture.

Hogs Are Fond of Beets. Hogs are very fond of sugar beets, and it pays to feed them.

## DAIRY THE DAIRY

### MOTTLED BUTTER IN WINTER

Defect Is One of Workmanship and Can Be Overcome by Application of Proper Methods.

(From Weekly News Letter United States Department of Agriculture.)

Mottled butter is frequently found on the market at this time of the year, and, even though it may be of very good flavor, it is strongly discriminated against by the purchaser. As this defect is one of workmanship, it can be overcome by the application of proper methods on the part of the buttermaker.

Mottles are caused primarily by an uneven distribution of salt in the butter. This may be produced by insufficient working of the butter or by churning, washing and working it at a very low temperature, or by washing or working it at a temperature several degrees higher or lower than the churning temperature.

When the quantity of butter made in one churning is much less than usual, it is necessary to work it a greater number of revolutions of the churn than usual in order to produce the same results on the butter.

Extremely low temperatures of churning, washing and working should be avoided, because they produce so firm a butter that it is only with great difficulty that the salt can be worked uniformly into it. High temperatures of churning, washing and working must be avoided to prevent an abnormal loss of fat in the buttermilk and also the making of a greasy, leaky butter.

Great variations in temperature during the manufacturing process should always be avoided. Under normal conditions the temperature of the wash water should be the same as, or within two degrees of, that of the buttermilk.

When the churn room is so cold that the butter becomes chilled before working is completed, mottled butter is frequently the result. To prevent this it is preferable to increase the amount of working rather than to raise the temperature of the wash water.

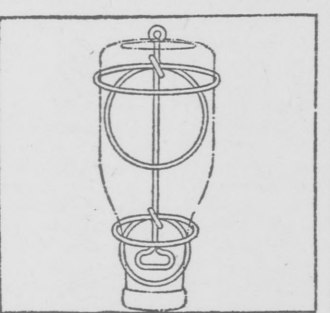
Mottled butter, then, may be prevented by using methods that will insure a uniform distribution of salt.

### SUPPORT FOR A MILK BOTTLE

Recently Invented Device Holds Vessel in Such Position That It May Be Thoroughly Drained.

Describing and illustrating a bottle drainer, invented by C. H. Taylor of Newburgh, N. Y., Scientific American says:

This invention provides a cheap, strong and reliable device adapted to support a milk bottle or the like in such position that it may thoroughly



Milk Bottle Drainer.

drain with the mouth portion open or free, and whereby the bottle may be filled in position to be collected by the milkman if desired. While especially designed for use in connection with milk bottles, the device is not so limited in use.

### DAIRY NOTES

Consider records more than appearance in buying a cow.

The sun dispels foul odors and makes the air sweet and wholesome.

There is more money in a good milker than in any other man on the farm.

Be sure that the calves get all the sunshine that is coming to them this winter.

Thorough milking tends to develop a cow's udder and increase her milk capacity.

Train the youngsters to lead. No heifer should reach her first birthday unbroken to the halter.

The brush and comb are just as necessary to dairy success in winter as the milk pail and scales.

Where more than two cows are milked, the calves should not be allowed to suck after the first day.

Few schemes of farming can succeed with the cow eliminated, and the better the cow the larger the profits.

If you carry the old cow with the milking stool, don't get mad if she massages you in the ribs with her hind leg.

Raise calves on clean, warm, sweet skim milk fed regularly.

Keep the heifer calves from your best cows. You cannot afford to sell them.

A good point in a dairy cow is to have the milking habit well established.

A cow is largely influenced by training and habit and any change or custom in feeding or milking will affect the milk flow.



## Alabastine

Mix in One Minute with Cold Water—Ready to Apply Immediately

Sanitary Beautiful Permanent Economical

Let us tell you of the wonderful economy, simplicity and effectiveness of the Alabastine way of interior decoration.

The Alabastine way is simple in the extreme—You buy the Alabastine in the colors and quantities you require—it is mixed with cold water in a pail according to the directions on the package. There is no boiling water required; no glue to be added no unnecessary time. You can secure shades and tints that are individual with the Alabastine way by combining tints to produce a new shade. You need not use certain fixed colors unless you want to; and you can have an artistic color scheme on your walls and furniture.

What Alabastine is Alabastine is a clean, dry, sanitary, fine textured powder—ground to impalpable fineness—the colors and tints added—and then it is put up in packages.

Special Stencil Offer—Ordinarily stencils for border designs cost you from 50c to \$1.00 each. Our free book tells you how you can get the stencils you wish practically free of charge. Our color scheme cards suggest colors that harmonize for your rooms. Write for them today. Address THE ALABASTINE COMPANY 353 Grandville Road Grand Rapids, Mich.

Important to Alabastine Purchasers We put a red cross and a red circle on each package of Alabastine just to identify Alabastine when you ask for and pay for it. Will you look for the red cross and red circle on the Alabastine you buy? Alabastine is sold by most druggists, hardware stores and paint stores everywhere.

The only Tool Needed to Apply

For Rheumatic Pains

Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises or congestion, gives prompt relief from pain.

Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises or congestion, gives prompt relief from pain.

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